IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56,090.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
15th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500		
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th ,,	MALOJA	12300		
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*25th ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	391 or 495		391 or	742-8
,, LONDON	427 or 523		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'lles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karach about
City of London	9000	... ..	... ..	22-23 Oct	.....
City of Sparta*	5415	.....	... ..	23 ,,	.....
City of Benares	6973	.....	... ..	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	... ..	.....	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	... ..	29 Oct.	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	8321	.....	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	811	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	605	947	469	794

concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

...LICK, NIXON & CO.,

... Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

...VAS

...r & Sons

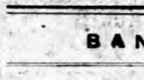
...anvas

...ply to—

...SONS,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



IN REPLY TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1,195	Thurs. 23rd Oct.	9 a.m.	†C.M.
Linga	2,185	Friday 24th Oct.	1 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2,184	Mon. 27th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly.)

S.s. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,938 tons, on Wednesday the 22nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3395	,, 11th Dec ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line;

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
21st October, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dairy)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaan	Tiblieg
London	Tientin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 807
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th Nov.13
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	9th April
*Cleopatra	4032	R. Huber	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
			1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	A. Leva	23th Jan.
China	6917	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6850	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	6895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
,, London via Triest and back		,, 903 to 1038†

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 525
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
,, London via Trieste	.. ,,	529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	6th Nov 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamer will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
*Konig	4900	Colzau	4th Nov. 1913.
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	19th Nov. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	th Dec. 1913.

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

Copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Baghdad

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.G.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Charchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	....Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

PRECEDENT

If you are considering the selection of the Highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

IN PIANOFORTES

that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built and endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India is a READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD-LIPP, has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into their instruments by these makers.

INDUCEMENT

Moderate Price.

We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument for cash.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Public attention is hereby specially drawn to sections 4 and 5 of Bombay Act No. VI of 1913, which came into force on the 6th day of September 1913.

By the above sections important alterations and additions have been introduced into the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 in view to enabling the Municipal Commissioner to deal more promptly and effectually with those cases in which, in his opinion such conditions exist as render action necessary in respect of any well, tank, cistern or other accumulation of water which is, or is likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes.

Owners of property are therefore requested to see that all cisterns (including the warning pipes) on their properties are hermetically covered, and that all garden-tanks, fountains, mali's tubs, etc., on such properties, are periodically cleaned and kept free from mosquito larvae.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Municipal Office, Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The Oils to be supplied must be according to the following specification :—

Oil Linseed, Boiled, Specific Gravity 0·946 to 0·950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water) ..... 2,0.0 Cwts.

Oil Linseed, Raw, Specific Gravity 0·930 to 0·935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water) ..... 1,2.0 Cwts.

2. Form of Tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, and should not be less than 5 gallon drums which will not be returned.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any Tender, and do not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the Lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 16th October, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 150 tons of Brown Linseed.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Solapur Street, (Dana-Bunder), in the Godown of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., the following goods of September delivery :—

By order of Mr. Gopiram Bhagatram and on account and at the risk of Seroopchand Hakmichand.
25 tons (308 bags) brown linseed.
By order of Mr. Davekerandas Ramkoomar, and on account and at the risk of the following parties.
Hardeyal Nevetia.
25 tons (308 bags) brown linseed.
Seroopchand Hakmichand.
75 tons brown linseed (in 3 lots of 25 tons each) equal to 924 bags.
Khubiram Jaynath.
25 tons (308 bags) brown linseed
A deposit of 25 per cent. shall have to be paid by the purchaser on the lots being knocked down to him and the balance of the purchase money to be paid, and goods must be removed within two days after the sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Luggage Parcel, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th October 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st October, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or, hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

WHERE THE GREAT FILMS ARE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
THE EGAWAS
The Japanese wonder-workers
In the greatest marvels of all.

TRIPLE FILM BILL
THE BEST REVENGE.
A pretty picture comedy.

A FAMOUS DUEL.
Laugh and keep Cool.

PATHE'S GAZETTE
The Big World on a little Screen.

6-30 : (8-30 pictures only) : 10.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

or WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A THRILLING DRAMA OF WESTERN LIFE.

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 FEET LONG.)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING

A picture which thrills and amuses by turn.

TO THE AID OF STONE WALL JACKSON.

ANOTHER STIRRING AMERICAN WAR DRAMA.

NIGHTLY from 8-15 to 9-45 only.

The Great Sensational Subject PROTEA

PRIZE SHOWS (SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only.) (SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme.)

BIG LOT OF FILMS FOR SALE. Apply to MANAGER.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HORNBY STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

A LONDON MERCHANT (now in India) is desirous of OPENING CONNECTIONS with well reputed Indian Firms on mutually advantageous terms. Write to No. 555, care of this Paper.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply, Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.

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The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 ½ inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,25,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

Last Year's Business, Rs. 83,00,000

The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:.....NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

WANTED.

NITRATE OF SODA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well established AGENTS to push the sale of this leading fertiliser. Good prospects and commission. Only first class firms need apply to Box No. 534, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 933, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.
Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	,, 11
Quarterly	,, 6
Monthly	,, 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion
Second Insertion
Third Insertion
Fourth Insertion
Fifth and upwards
Minimum charge
In the Native
above rates.
For Adver
inserted for
contracts

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer "Baroda," 1899 tons, Captain A. Horscraft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 12 cabin and 168 deck passengers.

The steamer "Seiston," 2,711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

The steamer "Glendhu," 2,639 tons, Captain J. T. Morrie, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

The steamer "Bahrein" 1,402 tons, Captain G. L. Grants sailed yerterday for Jeddah with 500 pilgrims as passengers.

The German East Africa Line Steamer "President," 2,086 tons. Captain F. Schutt sailed Yesterday for Durbans via Marmugoa with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 185 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed Yesterday for Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer "Dafield, 2,442 tons, Captain E. Beddick, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of railway material.

The Steamer "Schadagon," 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of petrolium.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. Steamer "Homayun," 2,154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 31 deck passengers.

The steamer "Rysbergen," 2,304 tons, Captain J. Burger, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast

The Hansa Line steamer "Watchfels," 3,627 tons, Captain F. Hupers, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Peloras .....Comdr Hill .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Hamilton R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 20.

Abydos ....3570 Davies ..Bo & Africa S N Co
Bechuana ..2659 Bulkley .....T M & Co
Baron Fairlie ... 23 5 Foley...W & A G & Co
Bisky .....3139 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Baroda .....1899 Hurcroft.....M M and Co
Duffield .....2442 Baddeck.....
Gryfevale .....3845 Steel.....T M & Co
Glendhu.....2699 Morrie .....
Hosaineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Helios .....948 erg .....F F and Co
Homayun.....2154 Murch ... .T M and Co
Ilford.....2785 Nicolle .....T M & Co
Khosrou ..2410 Hannah...Jeddah T M and Co
Kola .....510 Minnett .....M M and Co
K Maru .....3798 Hori .....N Y Kaisha
Clan Lamont.....2283 Tarton ....J F and Co
Maloja.....6781 Weston .....P & O Co
Ocean.....2460 Christianson ...The Bo Co
Patiala .....1929 Bamber .....M M and Co
Queen Adelaide...3196 Ritson ..W & A G & Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Strathfillan...2816 McKenzie...W & A Gand Co
Sofala .....3433 Meech .....M M and Co
Strathgarry...5810 Grant ..W and A G and Co
Saistan.....4711 Forbes.....M M and Co
Schwedagon...1909 Cleugh Indo-Burm5h & Co
Zillah .....2412 Nanscawra .....T M and Co
Assaye.....4359 Tocque .....Shanghai—P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dongola	...3174	Spicer Spanton	...		Transport
B Ludgate	2395	Nicholson	..		J M and Co
C & A Barenfels	3479	Englayer	.....		W and A G and Co
D&E City of Bombay	...3355	Gray	...Karachi	25-10	K N and Co
F Kirkdale	... 3049	Gibaru	.....		J F & Co
G Kanzler	1865	Smith	..Jeddah	22-10	W M K
M Sarlar	1286	Weeks	...Jeddah	...20-10	H S Shutty Co
N Baron Delmeny	...2503	Jordan	...J F and Co		
O Highland Monarch	2545	Scott	...M stry Deep	...21-10	W & A G & Co
P Chupra	3964	Macfadyen	...M M & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Gastalia ...4 81 Mitchell ..W and A Gand Co
3 Lightning 2121 Jook .....M M & Co
4 Baron Inverdale ..2140 Webster ..N F ... N F...J Finlay and Co
5 Ehrenfels .....2780 Weyhouse...Ant. 21-10 W and A G and Co
6 Watchfels ... ..3627 Huper ... ... 21-10 ..... W and A G and Co
7 Volumtia ..3543 Plough ..Portland . 20-10 F M & Co
8 Rysbergen .....2395 Barger .....21-10 ... M M and Co
9 Marienbad ...4175 Balnars ...A L S N Co
10 & 11 Chakrata ....3641 Smith .....17-10 ..... M M and Co
12 & 13 Devanha ...4785 Hicker .....P and O Co
14 Kasara.....1704 Minnett . Basreh...23-10 M and Co
16 Alfeld.....2453 Fisher...Jeddah ...21-10 . D M Khandwani

H W P D

Kaveri .....553 Mahomed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani .....552 Dawood.....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Samsoodin ..Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	AMS Peloras	Hill	C'mbo Oct 13
	Baroda	Horscroft	Basreh Oct 9
20	Duffield	Beddick ...	Cardiff Sept 12
	Schadagon ...	Creagh ..	Rangoon Oct 8
	Seistan	Forbes ..	Rangoon Oct 8
	Glendhu	Morrie ...	London Sept 3
	Homayun ...	Murch ...	Jeddah Oct 8

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders.	Oct.
20	Lhasa	Cutbush ..	Karachi, etc
	Price Ident	Schutt	Zanzibar, etc
	Bahrein	Grant	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday —

Steamer Rysbergen Burger for Calcutta
" Watchfels Hupers for Hamburg

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Strathgarry, for Garston.
Strathfillan for Antwerp
Inner lale for Bagnoli
for Persian Gulf.
for Jeddah.
Calcutta, etc.
Marseille.

...MENTS.

... Co's steamer Bombay on expected here

... with Lord ... after ... hour, ...swam ...vas

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—54 bales wool, M Balia; 3 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 640 cwts teelseed cake, S Pestonji and Co; 25 bales wool, A Moolchand; 129 bales wool, V Oomersee; 210 cwts myrabolums, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts casterseed, H Maganlal; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts ginjillyseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,485 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 600 cwts gum arabic, 50 cwts almondseed, 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—47 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 150 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 160 cwts groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bechuana s—45 cwts musoordall, G Suchadina and Co; 372 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—10,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts gram, 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 980 cwts cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co., 49 cases bristles, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—2,800 cwts casterseed, K Devchand and Co., 2,001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 4 bales savricotton, H Shamji; 3 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Chupra s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Dumbea s—25 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Dumbea s—3 cases rosa oil, J Manufacturing Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co; 330 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 456 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Marienbad s—105 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy and Co.

FOR MESTRE.

Marienbad s—200 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marienbad s—840 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Marienbad s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—10 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 20 chests opium, H Rampratap; 60 cwts sharkfins 1 cwt fishmows, A A Fazli; 81 cwts googal H Valabhji; 80 cwts kishies, D Passoo and Co; 15 cwts kishies, Cheung Tai; 45 cwts sharkfins, 7 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 7 cwts genda horns, M H E Elliass. 500 cales cotton turist MB Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

Kamakura marns—500 bales cotton B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCT. 20.

Steamer Chupra from London Agents M M and Co—14 casks tiles, 7,800 casks, 80 bags 1 case cement, 2 kegs soda, 15 kegs soda bicarbonate, 5 cases boracic acid, 6 packages amonia, 1 case twine, 20 cases quinim, 17 cases drugs, 157 cases 2 packages medicine, 8 barrels emulsion, 33 cases caster oil, 20 drums sperm oil, 202 cases glass bottles. 204 cases window glass 16 cases varnish, 254 drums 130 cas s turpentine, 86 cases 3 crates 4 barrels lubricating oil, 6 kegs red lead, 6 kegs white lead, 1,277 kegs, 260 drums, 251 cases, 1 barrel paint, 7 cases colour, 13 cases, 4 bales printing paper, 21 bales, 3 pakages 57 cases, paper, 10 cases perfumery, 44 cases confectionery, 31 cases cocoa 42 cases jams, 360 cases biscuits, 4 bags, 10 casks, 1 bundle, 750 cases oilman's stores, 26 cases sugar, 73 cases soap, 23 cases, toilet soap, 390 barrels, 57 cases tallow, 5 rolls lead sheets, 60 pigs lead, 6 sheets, 3 bundles copper, 51 cases nails, 6 cases chocolate, 10 cases tobacco, 138 cases gin, 1 case liqueur, 55 cases whisky, 1 case perfumed spirit, 135 cases 12 casks 1 hogsheads wine, 100 barrels rosin, 2 cases wool, 2 cases linen goods, 5 cases cotton goods.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sills

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues... ..	21	m 2	45	26	7
		2	14 a	24	7
Wed.....	22	m 3	46	25	0
		3	1?	23	11
Thurs ...	23	m 4	50	25	8
		4	54 a	23	7
Fri	24	m 6	18	25	10
		6	33	24	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.....	21	m 8	22	21	1
		8	16 a	17	4
Wed.....	22	m 9	34	21	7
		9	21 a	18	3
Thurs ...	23	m 11	23	21	5
		10	51 a	8	11
Fri	24	m 1	14 a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Monday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 13m.
21 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h 12m.
22 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 35m	do 6h 11m
23 (Thursday)	do 6h. 35m.	do 6h. 11m.
23 (Friday)	do 6h. 36m.	do 6h. 10m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Oct. 23rd, 4h. 23-0m a.m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59-2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h, 4-4m a.m. Full Moon, 14th, 4h. 44-4m. a.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road, Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : To conceal your sufferings is true manliness.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTY BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. R jput L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A. W. Migliani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting, :—

March .....The Boys in Scarlet and Gold..... .....Hume
Overture .....Bauer au Dichter ...Supe
Valse .....La Svangale... .. ...Roeder
Selection .....The Sorcerer .....Sullivan
Intermezzo .. Cavalleria Rusticana..Mascagni
Valse .....When the bird began to sing .....Joyce
Song .....The Broken Melody..Vanbien
Two-Step ...Julie .....Joyce

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB—By kind permission of C. I. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m.

Chinese March...Kwang Hsu .....Lincke
Valse Espagnole..Tortajada .....Morena
Overture .....Morning, Noon, and Night ....Suppe
Selection...from Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Entr'acte .....Sweet Briar ....Squire
Selection..from the Belle of Brittany..Talbot
Two Step .....Clorinda.....Ring

A CEMETERY CLERK ROBBED.—Rangia Timia, employed as a cemetery clerk and residing at Connaught Road, has reported that his house was broken into on Sunday in his absence and Rs. 625 in cash extracted from two trunks.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on malaria in Guzerati, under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, will be delivered by Dr. K. B. Shroff, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M., Malaria Officer, Bombay Municipality, on Friday, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvie Anglo-Vernacular School building near the Musjid Bunder bridge. All are cordially invited.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p. m. (S. T.). Paper to be read, "History of the Pathare Prabhus and their Gurus or Spiritual Guides" by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi. Members and friends are invited to attend.

A FATAL FALL.—A ten-year old boy, named Mangal Ohina, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital on Sunday night as a result of a fall from the roof of a five storied house in Janjikar Street while flying a paper kite on the terrace. He was so much engrossed in the pastime that he went to the edge of the roof without noticing it and overbalancing himself fell to the ground floor, a depth of sixty feet.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—The horse attached to a brougham, belonging to Dr. Dara M. Dastur, took fright when being driven along Queen's Road on Sunday evening, and bolted. The driver was thrown off his seat, but escaped with slight injuries. The animal turned into Princess Street, where three men were knocked down and slightly injured. There, however, the horse was caught and prevented from doing further mischief. There were a lady and three children in the carriage who escaped injury, but the carriage was badly damaged.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Dumbea" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. on the 22nd Oct. 1913. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 30 a.m. on Wednesday, on Oct. 22. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

A fatal accident occurred to a pointsman at Dhasa, a station on Dhola Jetalsar section, says our Bhavnagar Correspondent. It appears that the man, whilst performing shunting operations, fell between the wagons and received serious injuries to which he succumbed after admission to the railway hospital at Bhavnagar.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 18th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 19th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	0	1
Total mortality from all causes		83

Posted in Chertsey, Surrey, on July 11, a letter has been delivered at Addlestone, less than two miles away, two and a half months afterwards.

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

There has been some increase in the rainfall over Burma and the disturbed conditions on the North-west Frontier have caused a few falls of rain. The air is unusually dry over the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been fairly general in Burma and in the North west Frontier Province. A few falls have also occurred in South Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Maymyo, four inches ; Moulmein and Lashio, three-quarters; and Kodaikanal, a half.

Forecast ;—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton crop estimate 14 annas. Food-grains doing well in general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rain much needed generally for rabi land operations.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, and arriving in small quantities.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Amraoti—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton ready for picking which has partially began. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospect generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Slight damage reported owing to recent rains in district in quality. Cotton picking partially begun and arrivals coming freely. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent and arrivals expected early. Cotton arriving in small quantites. Cotton prospects much improved.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam —Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright no sign of rain. Usually hot. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sigh of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
81	68	0 57	194 40

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rajkhire (19th)...	87·3	72·0	...	0·00
Jask (19th) ...	91·3	75·3	...	0·00
Muskat (19th) ...	100·3	82·1	...	0 00
Multan ...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	90·4	59·1	...	24 47
Lahore ...	97 4	62·2	...	18 09
Sirsa	..	...	...	...
Ambala ...	91·5	57·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	94·0	69 8	...	13 66
Agra ...	97·0	65·5	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	97 3	6?·6	...	10.66
Jhansi ...	97·5	...	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	97·6	68·0	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	9?·6	66 0	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	94·1	69·8	...	3 3.
Karachi ...	87 5	7?·0	...	12 01
Ajmer ...	92 6	71 7	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	93 2	64·6	0 01	12·73
Kotah ...	93·6	73·6	...	15 62
Bhuj ...	92·0	70·0	...	3· 37
Dwarka ...	87 3	79·2	...	17 35
Veraval ...	85·1	72·3	...	24 55
Rajkot ...	96·1	66 3	...	18·66
Bhavnagar Para.	91·0	67·8	...	35·93
Surat ...	92·4	70·1	...	87 61
Ahmedabad ...	93·6	73 7	...	35·61
Deesa ...	94 3	65·9	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	91 6	63·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	92·1	63·1	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ...	92·3	62 8	...	30 39
Saugor ...	91·8	66 6	...	22 92
Hoshangabad ...	92·1	69·9	...	36 34
Khandwa ...	94·2	63 1	...	38·15
Akola ...	9· 2	60·5	...	28·29
Amraoti ...	92 8	66 3	...	25·01
Nagpur ...	93 6	62·8	...	43 55
Chanda ...	92·5	60 5	...	52·29
Raipur ...	91·7	63 6	...	36.03
BOMBAY ...	86·4	76·2	...	70 96
Satnagiri ...	84·8	74·9	...	71·76
Mormugao ...	...	...	...	...
Karwar ...	88 7	73·0	...	99·95
Malegaon ...	95 4	65 1	...	15·10
Ahmednagar ...	89 1	63·0	...	22 60
Poona ...	9 0	6· 3	...	25 42
Sholapur ...	92 8	65·1	...	13·00
Bijapur ...	87 2	66 3	...	14·67
Belgaum ...	84·8	61·5	...	37·02
Aurangabad ...	90·4	64 5	...	21·94
Nizamsbad (Indur) ...	89·9	62 2	...	28·55
Hyderabad ...	90 8	64·2	...	16·28
Mangalore ...	81·3	72 3	0·07	104·33
Calicut ...	84·8	76·1	...	91·90
Cochin ...	86 7	76·7	...	79 36
Colombo ...	86·0	77 0	...	18·26
Masulipatam ...	97·8	72 2	...	30·51
Bellary ...	93·0	68 8	...	11·86
Cuddapah ...	91·5	67·5	...	18 59
Madras ...	90·5	71 0	...	14·59
Bangalore ...	84 3	66·3	...	13·04
Coimbatore ...	86·9	71·3	...	6·64
Trichinopoly ...	92·1	77 8	...	11·06
Negapatam ...	91·	76 7	...	14·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north and drier at Ambala. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is in excess in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts; night temperature is in defect at Akola, Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless and is likely to remain so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 20th October 1913, was 30·182 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st October, 1913.

1125. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 21st instant, at 6-15 p.m.

1126. Parades.—Detail of Company Parades :—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will parade on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 21st and Thursday the 23rd instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9- 5 p.m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1127. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1128. Bugle Practice.—There will be a Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 21st instant, at the Bo Ei ocutly's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1129. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th October, 1913

Duties for the week ending October 26th 1913 :—

Orderly Officer Lieut F W Wilson.

Orderly Sergt No 1 Company Corpl A S White.

Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.

Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Tuesday October 21st and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday October 25th for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki with Caps.

(Sd). E. P CUDLIP, Capt in R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 21st October, 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week Sergeant A E Bird.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3. Thursday next, the 23rd instant, Commanding Officer's Parade, Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Rifle, Swords and Bandoliers.

4. It is notified for information that the Corps Standing Camp at Santa Cruz will open on Saturday the 1st November next, Members wishing to reside there are requested to submit their names to the Sergeant Major, Council Road. Week ends may be spent in Camp by notifying the Camp Butler.

(Sd.). R. A SPENCE, Lieut.
Off. Commandant, Bombay Light Horse.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji, charged two Hindu lads named Kanji Mulji and Manishanker Vithaldas, with house-breaking and theft of some clothes valued at Rs. 45 and a sum of Rs. 5 in cash.

The story for the prosecution was that the complainant, Manibai, who resides in Dadyshet Agiary Street locked her room on Sunday afternoon and went out; and the two accused in broad day-light broke into the place and stole the clothes and the cash which were placed in a cup board. A neighbour of Manibai, hearing the noise, became suspicious and arrived on the scene and arrested the two men.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and the first accused, having two previous convictions against him he was sentenced to six months' hard labour, while the second accused was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji, charged Abdul Imam, an old offender, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 22, belonging to one Sakharamdas Gurmukhsing.

It appeared that the complainant had been in Bombay during the past three days, having arrived from Gwalior. On Sunday, at about 3-30 p. m., he went to Sheikh Memon Street to make some purchases, and while engaged in a shop, the accused made off with the purse. On the way a police sepoy searched him on suspicion and found the complainant's purse in his possession.

As the accused had some previous convictions, his worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be in solitary confinement. He was further ordered to inform the police for three years about his residence after his release from the jail.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1913-14 reads :—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 51'2 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The rainfall of August and September was very scanty except in the Benares division and Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts; the deficiency being particularly marked in the western divisions. In consequence of the prolonged drought the sugarcane crop has greatly deteriorated in quality. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions he prospects are at present favourable, and an outturn of 90 per cent. of the normal is estimated but in the remaining divisions the outturn will not exceed 75 per cent. of the normal.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

The second forecast of the til crop for 1913 is as follows:—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under til sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 7·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

Except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the rainfall of August and September was very scanty, the failure being most pronounced in the til growing tract of Bundelkhand and in western districts. In these tracts the crop has withered in places and the estimated outturn ranges from 25 to 60 per cent. of the normal. In the two eastern divisions the crop is promising and an outturn of 90 per cent. of the normal is anticipated.

The exact area sown with til is not known at present; but on the basis of the reports received from landholders the area for the province as a hole is estimated at about the same figure as in last year when it amounted to 317,000 acres. The actual area will be less owing to the partial failure of the crop.

UNITED PROVINCES RICE.

The first forecast of the rice crop for 1913 is as under :—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under rice crop in the United Provinces has represented some 7·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

Sowings of rice generally commenced about the middle of June when sufficient rain fell in most districts. The rainfall in this month was above the normal, the submontane tracts where rice is most extensively sown receiving the heaviest falls. The rainfall of July was throughout the provinces much below normal. The Meerut, Benares, Gorakhpur and Fy

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported.
	Rs.		
20 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Bank of Bombay.
3425 Boxes Silver	14,145	do	T. & P. Dock.
2 Boxes Assays	7,123	do	Sept. V. & P. Dock.
3 Boxes Rupees	18,000	Aden	do Asst. Accnt. Genl. in charge Reserve Treasury

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

By Rail on 17th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	18	11,162
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	23	27,463

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 14th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	6 „

EXCHANGE.—

The market is firm without any business passing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3 32d. mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do Francs Ready	1 2 1-4
Do. do Marks „	...40 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai „	...200 3-4
Japan „	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-2 for ready and 95-3 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	2	0
1st Settlement	...	„ 95	3	0

GUINEA.—

On Saturday the London market for Bar silver was unchanged for ready and for settlement, rates being 28 1-4 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was also unchanged, rate being 61-1-8. The local market is quiet.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
American Gold	... „	24	1	0
Foreign Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	71	2	0
1st Settlement	...	71	2	0
2nd Settlement	... „	71	6	0
Silver (cum duty),				
Ready	... „	80	8	0
1st Settlement	... „	80	8	0
2nd Settlement	...	80	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNNING :—Natural reaction. Market has a good undertone.

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—Our new Orleans friends cable :—Much of the Texas cotton arriving is of low grade. Shippers buying heavily in New Orleans high grade cotton.

WELD & Co :—LIVERPOOL :—Market opened steady. Considerable hedge selling which was well absorbed by continental buying and American straddle buying. Prices eased off just before the close on continued hedge selling in a very small market.

NEW YORK :—Market very steady despite considerable selling for a reaction. The local market is quiet and there is hardly anything doing either in contracts or ready cotton and the rates are almost unchanged. The enquiry is very poor. Shippers are out of the market as there is no enquiry at the present rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	3 4	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	3 2	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	318	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	314	„
„ „ Dharmawaram	...	310	„
„ „ Kumbum and Akola		302	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	305	„
„ „ Khandesh	...	2 1	„
F. G. „ Khandesh	...	270	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	263	„
F. G. „ Bengal	...	252	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Steady
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 78	7 19	7 15
+10	+10	+09
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April.
7 15	7 15	7 15
+09	+09	+09
April-May.	May-June	June-July
7 15	7 15	7 12
+09	+09	+09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs	7	8	0 B.T.
December	„	9	6	0 B.T.
May 1914	„	9	4	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi Mar	Rs.	9	0	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7	12	6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8	14	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Sold White 85p.c	Rs.	61	7	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutki	Rs	51	0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote

Ready	... Rs.	1	8	6	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	12	0

CORIANDER :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25	8	0

GHEE :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Bulk	Rs.	50	0	0	Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	7	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Feed 96 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	6	6	B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5	12	6	B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,610
Bank of India	...	66
Eastern Bank	...	84
Indian Specie	...	50

MILLS.

David	...	475
Fazulbhai	...	480
Kohinoor	...	665 to 705
New Great Eastern	...	207 1-2
Standard	...	1,180
Swan Mill	...	247 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord.	...	192
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre.	...	172
Bombay S. N. Ordy	...	225
Burmah Trading	...	760
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,320
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-3

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	...	665
Amritsar Pati Ry	...	135 to 138
Tapti Valley	...	565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	4,788	bales.
Wheat	...	9,431	cwts.
Linseed	...	2,777	„
Rapeseed	...	734	„
Gingellyseed	...	2,376	„
Poppyseed	...	193	„
Groundnuts	...	1,184	„
Castorseed	...	7,494	„
Rice	...	895	„
Myrabolams	...	39	„
Cottonseed	...	4,1-1	„
Mowraseed	...	2,777	„
Gram	...	2,6 4	„
Joowar	...	834	„
Maize	...	400	„
Barley	...	1 0	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7 19	7 25
Nov.-Dec....	7 07	7 16
Dec.-Jan...	7 06	7 15
Jan.-Feb. „	7 06	7 15
Feb.-Mar....	7 06	7 15
Mar.-Apl ...	7 06	7 16
April-May...	7 06	7 15
May.-June..	7 06	7 15
June-July...	7 02	7 11

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ld., writes from Manchester on Thursday, Oct. 2 :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ...	441,000	551,710
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	274,0 0	351,640
American deld Spinners for the week...	243,000	228,000
American into sight for the week	459,000	473,000
American into sight to the week	1,315,000	1,212,000
Receipts at American Ports	1,0 2,000	954,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,4 3,000	2,626,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,615,000	1,854,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	117,000	100,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	14 ,000	102,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)	43 ,000	421,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	153,000	149,000

The prices for American current month during the week have been Sept. 26th 7.54½, 27th 7.63½, 29th 7.67½, 30th 7.47½, Oct. 1st 7.48 and to-day at noon 7.55. Spot Mid American being quoted Sept. 26th, 7.85, 27th 7.93, 29th 7.96, 30th 7.85, Oct. 1st 7.71 and to-day 7.89.

There has been some reaction in cotton figures this week as was only to be expected after the continued advances and an easier tone has prevailed although this has not exercised any decided influence on the position here. "Bearish" factors are just as much in evidence this week as "Bullish" factors were last week. They are not worth recording except that which will in the end probably prove to be the strongest point of all which is the lack of demand. The fact that the great importing markets are not buying, to anything like the extent they felt unless they come into the market again and the heavy Stocks which are held in most markets seem to be against any very considerable business being done for some time yet.

The last official condition report of the season will be published to-day but too late to be commented upon here, also the ginning returns up to Sept. 25th, and it is quite likely that these reports will have a definite effect upon the market, and it is hoped that the outlook will be more certain. Of the unofficial condition reports published during the week the most noteworthy is the new York Journal of Commerce summary placing the condition at 67.1 and if the Official figures are about this, prices may reasonably be expected to keep fairly steady at something below to-day's figures.

In the cloth and yarn section of the Manchester market there is nothing fresh to report; the ease in cotton has not caused any ease in cloth prices, which have, however, never advanced as much as the respective advances in the prices of the raw material. The pricipal difficulty is price, and if we were on a lower range of prices no doubt a fair amount of trade would be going through, although the business that is done is almost solely of a miscellaneous character, staples being neglected. Some fancies have been done for China, but the reports from that market are much in advance of what has actually been done.

The suspension of payment by another Native Bank in India, viz : the Peshawar Bank, following closely on that of the Peoples' Bank of Lahore, is very disappointing. So many new Native Banks have started in these districts that the competition for business in the shape of offering a high rate of interest on deposits, and the indiscreet advancing of money to help newly started business of little or no standing, for which advances necessarily a high rate has had to be charged, must cause these concerns to be looked upon rather doubtfully, and in financial circles these reasons are looked upon as being the cause of the trouble. It is hoped that this rather practical warning will be heeded,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c.	265
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	288
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1260
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	13 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	13½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	915
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	510
Century ...	100	100	3	255
Central India ...	500	500	70	2005
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1445
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	250
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1580
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	320
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy ward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	450
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamabed Mfg ...	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1290
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3080
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3400
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	80	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	980
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	155
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	100	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	574
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	107
Swan ...	250	250	40	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1525
Textile ...	500	500	50	1240
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	450
do	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	1000	1,000	45	525
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p.c.	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p.c.	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p.c.	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Munmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	215
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15.	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p.c.	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 „	143
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	130
Parvat Raceviness.	25		4	92
Central Gilway ...	100		4	116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	3 p.c.	157
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanlus	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld...O.	£10	£10	Nil	142
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p.c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	225
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	273½
Central I. M. Co., Ld'...	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p.c	300
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p.c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co...	10	100	10 p.c.	90
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	95
Maraland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p.c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p.c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p.c.	502½
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	31
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	805
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	85
Tata I. St. Co. D. P. Ld	80	80	...	167
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	174
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p.c	215
Treacherand Co ...	25	23	yr. 1-2	71
	500	530	yr. 30	5.0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 18th Oct. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th Oct. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 11. Rs.	Oct. 4. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office... ...	12391176	17834512
Public Deposits at Branches...		
Other Deposits	106 8 026	106041458
Post Bills...	10332	11762
Sundries	2 57091	2757132
	141844158	147 74864
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	1890999	1989660
Other authorised Securities	674226	722198
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	13356705	12795396
Loans do. do....	44839341	43650376
Bills discounted and purchased	24278332	23004999
Dead Stock...	261896	264941
Stamps...	4129	4297
Bullion...	4765e2	461830
Balances with other Banks	1713830	2400 0
Sundries	225438	234749
Cash...	37083141	4 33688
Rupees...	141818158	147274854

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th Oct. 1913, as compared with the statement of 3rd Oct. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 3. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c. ..	388 72 2 15 5	369 0241 13 2
Other Deposits, &c	164 7 366 0 1	170673 70 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1484655 15 5	734128 12 8
Sundries	1927892 1 4	2078845 8 11
	2.5905 88 0 3	3492669 37 2 0
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	26033970 0 0	26552906 9 0
Other authorised Investments ..	12446803 0 0	12413656 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	39975087 9 11	41172770 12 5
Accounts of Credit on do	49785325 0 0	55207504 5 3
Bills discounted, &c	39865210 1 7	39955 28 10 5
Balances with other Banks.	1982754 13 10	2605191 1 0
Bullion	... ...	... ...
Dead Stock ...	14 7329 7 0	215 1 9 0 0
Stamps	13 2 1 9 4	12295 12 3
Sundries	3.7201 3 6	3372 1 3 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1719229.4 13 7	18379 60 15 10
Cash, &c., at Branches.	73882281 2 8	63475383 12 2
	145305188 0 3	149265387 2 0

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,68,238	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	17 29,732	Do
Other Deposits	53,95,104	Increase.
Post Bills...	7,55,.28	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	5,03,181	Increase.
Loans	1,97,483	Do
Accounts of Credit ...	64,24,173	Do
Mercantile Bills	1.24,413	Do
Cash at Head Office ...	15,32,181	Do
Cash at Branches	69,1,081	Decrease

Percentage 32·53

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th Sept. 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,853,347 and was held in the following form :—

	£
Rupees in India equivalent to (a. £1=Rs.15)	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	1,8 0,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice ...	1,034,189
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 30th Sept. 1913 (Market price on 30th Sept. 1913)	15,918,811.
Book Credit in treasury Account to India	35,327
Total ...	22,8 8,347

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,12,6 9	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1, 0 0,000	1,03,00,000	6,07,48	500	1,610	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00, 00	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,449x	12	12	13	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,0 0	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000x	5,00,000	2,03 35	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,0000	38 00,000	1,22,000	100	354x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	81,5 9	100	283	14	14	14	14	11b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,70 ,000	£ 32,539	£20	£51	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,941	£25	£7	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£4 0,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	85	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl 15,000,0 0x	$32,450,0 0	$2 5 ,0 0	$ 25	$30	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,0 ,000	5,33 25	50	56½	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	£13 ,50 a k £375,0 0 8	42,000	6,960	35	40	7½	8	8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£1,000,000 s	£415,900	£ 0,105	£1 ½ £2 ½	£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,000,000 s	£1,000,000	£64,003	£ 2	£ 2	6	7	7	8	...
Panjab National ...	9,88 15 3	10,0 ,000	3 ,000	100	170	13	37†	12	14	...
						1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year. b—Year ended 30th June. c—Ad-interim. d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913. e—Declares dividend yearly. h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital. k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares. n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share. y—Yearly audit. * Nominal quotations. † Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	667½
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	6 x.	135 to136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	114
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	... .	4 p.c.	21
Gujarat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	112
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½	565
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	130

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Ranchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	995	110	52-1	53-5	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co, Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,81,127	...	500	910x	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15,0	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	G. N. Wadia & Co.	14,50,000	...	32,79,404	67,19,225	100	215	39,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	19,41,030	47,37,875-14-5	700	1,310	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,59,133-4-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	91,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,310	43,236	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,09,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	10	4,631	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,994	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	8,18,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	7½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 0c	...	250	502½	3772-10-2	17ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tulloch and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-1	20ps	...	...	50ps

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

FORTNIGHTLY SHOOT AT MAHIM.

The usual fortnightly shoot of the above club was held at Mahim on the 19th instant.

The proceedings commenced with a 10-bird handicap sweep which was won by Major M. P. Phelps, with a score of 9 kills, including handicap, D. W. Johnstone and A. Walker dividing the second prize. Another sweep followed, which was annexed by A. Leeson with 8 kills, W. S. Rogers taking second prize.

The sixth shoot for the C. B. S. A. gold and bronze medals, with optional sweep, followed, W. S. Rogers with 8 kills and J. Moore with 6 kills and 2 handicap being the top scorers. On shooting off the tie, the former won.

The Kynoch Cup Competition, 10-bird handicap, with optional sweep added, was the next item on the programme, for which 12 shooters handed in their entries, A. Leeson, with 9 kills, and A. Walker, with 4 kills and 5 handicap, made the highest scores, and on shooting off for the holdership of the cup, the former won by one bird.

A spoon competition followed, in which C. W. Chapman, with 6 kills and 5 handicap points, was seen to advantage, Major Phelps and E. Sykes dividing the sweep as second prize.

The meeting terminated with a couple of handicap by distance sweeps which were won in good style by W. S. Rogers.

GOLF ITEMS.

ABE-MITCHELL'S FIRST PROFESSIONAL MATCH.

Abe Mitchell, who recently decided to cease playing golf as an amateur and join the professional ranks, made his debut in his new role at the formal opening of the St. George's Hill course, Weybridge, Surrey. An interesting professional tournament was arranged to celebrate the opening of the course. Mitchell played splendidly, and finished second to Duncan with a score of 73, thus winning the second prize money of £20.

The players taking part in the competition were: J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), open champion; James Braid (Walton Heath), Alec Herd (Coombe Hill), Jack White (Sunningdale), George Duncan (Hanger Hill), James Sherlock (Stoke Poges), Tom Ball (Raynes Park), C. H. Mayo (Burhill), W. L. Ritchie (Worplesdon), Abe Mitchell (Forest Row), E. Foord (Burnham), and F. H. Frostick (St. George's Hill).

Playing in the Autumn Open Competition of the Sandwell Park Club, Birmingham, Mr. Fred Scarf, a member of the club, set up a fresh record for the course with 70, five strokes better than the previous record, held by himself. Bogey for the course is 78.

Playing over the Honor Oak and Forest Hill course, Mr. C. W. Greenwood went round in 72, a score which is one stroke better than the amateur record for the green, which is held jointly by Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Bates. The bogey for the course is 70.

C. H. Pillman, the Rugby International, was second in the scratch competition for the Mark Lane Cup at Sandy Lodge, being beaten by Mr. C. R. Minchin. The occasion was the annual autumn meeting of the London Corn Exchange.

VALUE OF WALKING.

The walk to Brighton in mail week will, it is believed, have inaugurated a boom in pedestrianism at Home similar to that of a few years ago. Scores of athletic clubs are directing particular attention to this form of exercise, and numerous walking competitions are now being arranged.

"The average man has become inordinately lazy where walking is concerned," said a well-known London hygienist, whose opinion on the subject was sought by a Press representative. "He sometimes jibs at walking even the length of a street, and takes a taxi or 'bus for the shortest distances. Why errand boys nowadays look for their riding fare. All of which is economically bad both for the health and the pockets of the people.

"There is no better physical exercise than walking; indeed, there is none to equal it. It brings every muscle into play and thoroughly oxygenates the blood. An excellent tonic for body and brain, it is the very best means of keeping fit.

"A walk to business in the morning or from the office to one's home every evening will most certainly enable one to work better and with less effort, and will improve the appetite. Those, however, who ride all the week and go in for long and exhausting walks at the week-end are acting most unwisely. Exercise of the kind is calculated to do more harm than good."

THE OFFER FOR TRACERY.

£35,000 REFUSED.

[illegible]rence to the news cabled [illegible]a to the effect that Mr. [illegible] owner of Tracery, had [illegible]fer of Mr. W. Allison, of [illegible] horse, a Press represen[illegible]wed Mr. Allison on the [illegible]arket.

[illegible]hing about the refusal," [illegible] "I think there must [illegible] where. What I did [illegible]5,000 for the son of [illegible]ct to his not being [illegible]rements this season, [illegible]livered at the end of [illegible]tud purposes. Mr. [illegible]s that the offer [illegible]n, but, as for his [illegible]know nothing at

[illegible]OOTING.

[illegible] in Great [illegible]vourable [illegible]t bags [illegible]t the [illegible]nd [illegible]

CRICKET.

BOMBAY BRIGADE STAFF C. C. vs. G. COY., 1ST BN. THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS C. C.

This match was played at Deolali, "G" Coy. 1st Bn., the Sherwood Foresters, lost by 3 wickets and 90 runs. Scores:—

G. COY., 1ST BN., THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS C. C.

Pte Simpson, b Boulsover	...	8
Pte Pesch, b Cap. Taylor	...	7
Pte Smith, c Boulsover, Capt Taylor	...	14
Lt Dobbie, b Boulsover	...	33
Capt Milwood, b Cap. Taylor	...	0
Cr Sgt Whitehouse, c Capt Taylor		0
Pte Staples, c Fellows, Capt Taylor		4
Pte Marvill, c and b Boulsover	...	22
Pte Hall, b Boulsover	...	1
Pte Addington, c Hirons, Boulsover		0
Pte Peters, not out	...	3
Extras	...	3
Total	...	95

BOMBAY BRIGADE STAFF.

Pte Fellows, b Lt Dobbie	...	4
S-Sgt Rigby, b Marvill	...	7
Cr Toft, declared	...	50
Capt Taylor, b Marvill	...	49
Br Boulsover, b Lt Dobbie	...	25
Sgt King, b Peters	...	0
L-Cpl Hirons, c Marvill, b Lt Dobbie	...	5
Cr Fiel[illegible], b Lt Dobbie	...	9
Br Gillies, not out	...	9
Pte Hosie, did not bat.		
Br Baker, not out	...	2
Extras	...	25
Total	...	185

NEARLY 100 MILES AN HOUR.

MOTOR RECORDS AT BROOKLANDS.

In delightful weather with a gentle breeze blowing, Louis Coatalen made an attack on the 12 hours' motor record at Brooklands in mail week with a six-cylinder Sunbeam. The car soon got into a pace of 97 miles an hour, and began beating record at the end of the second hour, when it had travelled 195 miles 189 yards, an average of 97.55 miles per hour.

The distance covered in three hours was 287 miles 856 yards, equal to 95.83 miles per hour. For four hours the total was 380 miles 628 yards or 95.09 miles per hour, and in five hours the car covered 473 miles 464 yards, an average of 94.65 miles per hour.

Although the pace was dropping the car was still well ahead of the old figures, the previous best for five hours being the Vauxhall's 456 miles 840 yards, equal to 91·3 miles per hour.

At the end of six hours the distance covered was 566 miles 589 yards, and was then 25 miles ahead of record.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION'S SCHEME.

At the annual general meeting of the Amateur Swimming Association on March 1 last, a scheme for the encouragement of swimming was unanimously adopted. The British Olympic Council has at the request of the Swimming Association, now published particulars of the scheme. Its main proposals are the institution of swimming scholarships for boys and girls after leaving school; the enlistment of the services of amateurs to instruct in special strokes; the appointment of skilled professional instructors; the encouragement of high and fancy diving; and the institution of time tests.

The Management Committee appointed to control the working of the scheme estimate that the cost of the first year's working will be £1,745.

SWIMMING RECORDS.

In a 500 yards invitation scratch race at Middlesbrough J. G. Hatfield lowered the 500 yards world's record of 6min. 7 1-5sec., made by B. B. Kieran, of Australia, by 4 2-5sec.

At Walham Green Baths, London, Hatfield also broke the English amateur 440 yards record, made by T. T. Battersby at Southport (5min. 26 2-5 sec.) on October 26, 1908, by swimming the distance in 5min. 24 2-5sec.

THE DRAUGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. M. E. Pomeroy has won the world's draughts championship, defeating Mr. Alfred Jordan, of London, in the best two out of three games. Altogether they played fifty-one games, of which forty-eight were drawn.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Visiting Gosport, on Sep. 30, Sir Thomas Lipton discussed details concerning his new America Cup challenger, Shamrock IV., with Mr. Charles Nicholson, the designer. The plans for the racer are well forward.

Forty otters have already been killed by the Eastern Counties Otter Hounds, this constituting a record for the pack.

Through the fall of Nimrod VI. in the Selling Steeplechase at Southwell, Captain G. Paynter, well-known as an intrepid rider to hounds, had the misfortune to smash his right wrist.

The victories of Orchidee II. in the German St. Leger and of Mischief in the Herzog von Ratibor races have increased the amount won by the stable of Baron A. S. de Oppenheim to £43,017, which is the largest amount credited to any European owner this season.

SPORTING NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

JEANETTE DEFEATS LANGFORD.

New York, Oct. 3.

Langford and Jeanette met in a 10-rounds match at Madison-square Garden to-day, it being arranged for the winner to meet Johnson in Europe. It was agreed that the decision of newspaper writers should be accepted, as according to the New York State laws no ring decision is allowed. Langford was favourite. Jeanette was in fine condition, while Langford was not well trained. The men fought hard, and suffered severe punishment. Langford was seen at his best in the fourth round, when, with heavy rights and lefts he rocked Jeanette. The latter recovered somewhat, although in the succeeding rounds he was forced to hold to punishment. Jeanette's footwork enabled him to avoid much punishment in the last rounds of the fight, which were comparatively featureless. During the first round Jeanette slipped and fell, but regained his feet instantly. He was awarded the decision. The weights were: Langford, 14st. 2½lb.; Jeanette, 13st. 13lb.

A BOXER'S DEATH.

Los Angeles, Oct. 3.

The prosecution of the pugilist Jesse Wellard, in connection with the death of another boxer named Young, has been dropped. The case against Wellard has been altered to one of prize fighting, which is contrary to the State laws.

PROPOSED ENGLISH HOCKEY TOUR.

London, Oct. 6.

A proposal has been made for an English hockey team to visit Australia and half a dozen prominent players have expressed their willingness to take the trip to Australia and New Zealand for a tour probably extending from April to August, 1914. The rules of the Hockey Association strictly forbid players to receive anything beyond bare travelling and living expenses; all "out-of-pocket" expenditure must be defrayed by players themselves.

CAPE FOOTBALLERS.

Capetown, Oct. 4.

The South African Rugby Board has declined the invitation to send a team of footballers to New Zealand next season. The ground of refusal is that South Africa last year sent a team to England, and that in 1914 it is holding a local football tournament.

THE ALL-BLACKS.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.

The New Zealand Rugby football team, the All Blacks, defeated an Olympic club team by 19 points to nil. The visitors scored two unconverted tries during the first half of the game, and three in the second half, converting two.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRINCE ERNEST AND THE THRONE OF HANOVER.

The political friction which has occurred in Germany, through the refusal of the Kaiser's son-in-law, Prince Ernest, son of H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, to renounce the Guelph right to the throne of Hanover, shows signs of diminution, says a Berlin Correspondent writing on Oct. 6. It was the Kaiser's intention to allow his daughter's husband to assume the rank and rights of Duke of Brunswick from which his father was debarred, because he insisted on his right to be King of Hanover in succession to his father, whom the Emperor William I. deposed.

The Kaiser, who was on a five weeks' holiday, has now returned to Potsdam, and taken personal charge of the Guelph situation. He has sent the Imperial Chancellor Hollweg to Munich to confer with the Regent of the Kingdom of Bavaria whose mediation with the Duke of Cumberland is sought.

Meanwhile no announcement of the Prussian Government's policy has been made, but public opinion is unalterably opposed to the Guelphs assuming the sovereignty of the Duchy of Brunswick until they explicitly renounce the throne of Hanover. The Nationalist Press even threaten the Kaiser with a political storm.

A semi-official communique describes Prince Ernest's attitude as exemplary. It states that he is utterly opposed to the Guelph machination, and is coming to Potsdam this week.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the Prussian Court is less concerned about the Hanoverian succession, because, through a recent disappointment to the Kaiser's daughter, the succession question is less acute than it would otherwise have been.

A previous message says:—The wedding speeches of happy reconciliation were apparently based on a misunderstanding. The German Press of all shades now insists on the abandonment of the arrangements made to elevate Prince Ernest to the Brunswick dukedom and a grave political crisis is threatened.

According to the Frankfurter "Nachrichten" a categorical renunciation was demanded before the betrothal Price Ernest and the Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August, conferred at Karlsruhe, where the former declared positively that his love for the Kaiser's house was second to his honour, and then left the room. Prince August brought him back and the betrothal was announced without clearing up the renunciation.

An interview between the Kaiser, the Duke of Cumberland and Chancellor Von Hollweg followed. The Duke tenaciously adhered to his view that the marriage had nothing to do with politics, and that a renunciation was never made either by himself or his son.

BOMBS IN LISBON.

In the course of a raid on a house in Lisbon the police seized a number of bombs and pistols, and arrested three persons.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

In accordance with previous notice, Dr. S. S. Battliwalla moved: "That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the excavations that are being carried on for some months from the north of the Currey Road level crossing to DeLisle Road, and he be requested to report as to the purpose for which the operations are carried out and the reasons why the trench has not been filled up as yet."

He said that recently dengu fever was raging and many thought it was due to excavations which were carried on and the unsatisfactory condition of the roads which were flooded.

Mr. Cadel, who attended the meeting after his return from Karachi, on Saturday, said that the excavations were carried out for the foundation of the bridge which was being built. All that the Municipality could do would be to ask the Railway Company to hurry on with the work of construction.

Dr. Battliwalla thereupon withdrew his motion.

On the motion of Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar the Corporation resolved "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a statement showing the annual expenditure on the establishment of the Health Department from the years 1895 to 1912."

He said that he did not wish to add to the clerical work of the Commissioner's office as the figures could be obtained from the administration report or the Budget. When the figures were obtained the Corporation would be in a position to decide if the expenditure could not be curtailed.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

The Corporation next considered as an urgent matter the letter from Government inviting the Corporation to elect a representative on the Committee appointed by Government to review the development of the city of Bombay.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that with reference to their letter Government be informed that the Corporation cordially welcomed the decision of Government to appoint a Committee to investigate the future development of the city and that they elected Sir Phirozeshah their representative on the Committee. That the Corporation felt that in the matter of a question of such far-reaching importance they should have larger representation on the Committee; that the Corporation were of opinion that the scope of this Committee should be so widened as to embrace the consideration of all questions involving the future development of Bombay; and that the Secretary be requested to ascertain from Councillors as to how many of them were willing to give evidence before that Committee.

He said that he would give his reasons why he had mentioned in the resolution that the Corporation cordially welcomed the decision of Government on such an important question. In 1907 Government first sent round a circular letter inviting the opinions of leading public bodies in the city, with regard to the development of the city of Bombay. They were all delighted to learn that the question was to be considered in a comprehensive manner. When the opinions were received, Government found that owing to the different interests of those various public bodies, there was a large divergence of opinion. Government, therefore, could have appointed a committee for the consideration of those replies after which they could formulate a scheme for the development. Such a committee would be the outcome of the references made. But Government without consulting any such committee laid down a programme in 1909 and it was acted upon.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Though it was now four years later, he still welcomed the decision of Government to appoint a committee consisting of representative men to review the future development of the city. It was now possible to place before the committee all the views and to decide upon a fully considered scheme. In a committee consisting of six members with the option of including the Executive Engineer, the representation of the Corporation should be materially increased. He would be satisfied with having half the number of Municipal representatives on that Committee. He left it to Government, however, to consider their respectful request as the Corporation was a body whose function had much more to do with the development of Bombay, than that of any other body. In the Government letter, it appeared, certain limitations were impossible. It was stated that there should be no material deviation from the lines laid down in the programme of 1909. But why should there be such a limitation, Sir Ibrahim asked, when a thoroughly representative committee, including representatives of the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, and Municipality, was formed to consider the question? Why should the Committee not recommend new lines quite different from those laid down in the programme of 1909? The Committee was a recommending Committee, the Corporation would have the right to express their opinion on the recommendations, but the finality rested with Government. Why should Government have limited the scope of that commitee by preventing them from making new suggestions and recommendations?

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, remarking that no doubt Government would favourably consider their respectful request and very practical suggestions.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he was very pessimistic in regard to such committees whenever Government appointed them. He did not trust Goverment, he did not trust even the Committee.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody it was resolved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the turbid water supplied in several localities and he be requested to inform the Corporation as to the causes thereof and the steps he proposes to take to improve the supply."

This concluded the business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Commenting on the pacific solution of the Cawnpore mosque and riot case, the English and Indian Press have had much to say of British prestige. My humble opinion is that you English are so dull, so—what shall I call you?—*triste*! And yet you have your charm. Oh, undoubtedly yes. Your sincerity can be relied on. It is refreshing. But you seem to take prestige for what its root implies, a delusion, a juggler's trick, or you would not be so easily upset, when a British officer is impeached, or the machinery of some administrative department taken to pieces for repairs. It cannot be that an officer, because he is British, is always strong. We none of us are. What if one is found high-handed, dishonest, or unjust? The plain reason why all the many artificial communities founded by good men from Buddha to Fourrier, or even Thomas Hughes have been failures is that they have all reckoned on good motives in man, rather than on bad ones. Can a Government ever thrive, which reckons on man's virtues? That of Venice lasted the longest among Italian States, as it took for granted that every man, from the Doge down, would do his worst, and provided against the worst any man could do. A certain amount of suspicion and precaution are highly essential elements for the healthy working of departments, as nitrogen and carbonic acid are to render air what it is. Are not the many irregularities, which an observant eye notes every day, simply due to departmental heads reposing entire confidence in their assistants and subordinates? To confine myself to the Police, who extract help of every good citizen to trace crime, and bring offenders to justice, may one ask who is to bring them to book, for picking the lock of law in broad day-light in the streets? Posted there for keeping them clear of all confusion, clamour, and congestion, how admirably they see it not done! Here hawkers turn the street into show-room and shop, there barrow-men block it crying up their wares with brazen lungs, here beggars shout their loudest, there vendors voice their shrillest. Carts with cargo stand helter-skelter by the dozen, the cartman fighting as to who should go into the lane first to unload, while coolies crowding round the corner enjoy their ease, heedless of the coachy's cries—at the risk of being run over—to let his carriage pass. To complete the picture, there swaggers by the well-fed jemadar in silver lace, smiling approval at this excellent mess. Where is the vigilance of the graded rank of English officers, of whose splendid achievements the Press is never chary of singing when illustrious visitors arrive and depart? Knowing their own weakness, perhaps it is not in their interest to be strict with the staff of jemadars and sepoys. Who ever heard of summary dismissals of police-men for being found wanting in their commonest of duties? There is nothing like surprise visits paid by them in obscure streets to catch a constable napping. Supervision is so slack that it is no exaggeration to say there is none. When a clamour is raised, and that too by a person of some consequence—then only is some alertness seen for a few days and again things resume their old order. This is where the lace and finery of British prestige is being bedraggled in mud at sight of which the gentlest of citizens feels indignant, and asks himself if the old "Gaekwari," a term of utter contempt for Native States administration—has sought sway in British India. Every Englishman, worth the name, ought to take a peculiar pride in ferretting out those who rather lower than add lustre to the prestige he is so jealous of. There is such loathing on the part of respectable citizens of anything to do with the police, that they much rather than not report a theft, an assault, or an accident It not only means waste of time, but of money spent in treats during preliminary inquiries, the pesterings of the smaller fry for *bakhshish* apart, while the final result hangs doubtful in the balance. Their hearty co-operation can be secured by being liberal only, as the support of their evidence is purely a negotiable quantity. Paradoxical as it may seem, the peaceable man who loves law and order, dreads the police more than the rowdy, for the plain reason that their powers disturb his peace and are very great, and their scruples small. As a set-off for this inequality Government cannot do better than nominate persons of known respectability and leisure, "guardians of order", charged with reporting from time to time what irregularities fall under their observation to the Commissioner. No publicity need be given to their names, and their reports considered confidential. Unless intelligent and loyal citizens are thus honoured by being admitted to share in regulating the welfare of the public and due weight attached to their word, there can hardly be any support given by the people to the police.—Yours, etc.,

KENDAL.

MILLIONAIRE JURY.

ACCUSED PRIEST'S VIOLENCE AT INQUEST ON GIRL.

New York, Oct. 4.

A coroner's jury composed largely of millionaires including Mr. Vincent Astor and Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, have found the Rev. Hans Schmidt, the Roman Catholic priest, guilty of the murder of Anna Aumuller, the servant girl, to whom he married himself.

Schmidt, who has displayed an utter lack of emotion since his arrest and confession, lost his temper when the verdict was returned, and flung his rosary and a handful of money at the heads of the spectators, exclaiming, "What is the reason for all these proceedings. They know who killed Anna, and how she died. I killed my Anna, and everyone knows it now. All this is unnecessary."

As he was led pinioned back to the cell, Schmidt said he was irritated at a remark by the coroner as to a pauper funeral for the girl unless someone gave the necessary money. "I flung my money at them then, said Schmidt.

In Herefordshire, according to the education authority, there are 700 children "missing," and this means a loss to the county in grant of £1,400 a year.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
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Devoe's	125	,, ,,
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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Posts 2d to Colonies 3d extra from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

THE WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION
ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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Bombay Gazette.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 21st October, 1913.

CRIME AND INSANITY.

The recent escape of Thaw from an asylum in America—where he had been placed as the result of the jury's verdict that the committed murder while he was insane—has caused great excitement and interest, and drawn attention to a subject which is constantly occupying the attention of the judges and the medical profession. Many books have been written on the subject and innumerable articles have dealt with the various aspects of the matter. It is a long time since so able and reasonable an account was written as that given by Dr. David Nicolson, the Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy who has had a unique experience in connection with institutions which deal with criminal lunacy. He speaks as a practical man, and is able to draw from his long and varied experience many instances which are of great interest and value. The problem of criminal insanity is one that the Government of India is often thrown against, and there seems to be ever increasing need for a closer knowledge on this intricate subject. That there is an increase of lunacy in most countries is a well established fact though there may be differences of opinion as to the extent of it. There is also an increasing tendency to excuse many criminal deeds on the ground of lunacy, and no evidence can be neglected by those in authority which will tend to lessen this problem in India as well as in other countries. Dr. Nicolson says in his opening paragraph, "There is no royal road to a knowledge of criminal lunacy. This hydra-headed conjunction of crime and insanity forces itself on our acquaintance through miserable lives and surroundings, through wretched and disordered frames of mind, through noxious records of jealousy and drink, and of sexual and savage passions, and through manifold experiences taught in reformatories, prisons, and asylums" The insane raise great social problems and play a prominent part in economical science, domestic politics, and legislative procedure. The Government has done something to deal with the problem of lunacy, but there would be few who would not characterise the provision made as inadequate to a degree. True, there are many aspects of lunacy, and some do not demand the stringent precautions others need. The Home Government has long felt the need for legislation on behalf of the classes which cannot truly be designated insane, but who are a real menace to the social life of the country, and as a result of their deliberations have produced the Mental Deficiency Bill, which, while not perfect, is a a step in th right direction.

Much foolish talk has come from men who profess to have studied the question, and equally strange ethics have been propounded by them in connection with the subject and criminal lunatics. We are aware how easily possible it is for Hindus and others who have Pantheistic beliefs to ascribe all actions to the Supreme Power and to repudiate all blame for actions committed. The same course is often followed by those who discuss the relation of insanity to crime arguing that there is a "criminal class" that cannot in any way be blamed for their evil deeds and must be dealt with accordingly. The lecturer has very little patience with these. "The heredity of crime of which we hear so much, is a mythical and dangerous doctrine advanced by those so called "criminologists" who would have us look upon criminals as poor, hapless creatures foredoomed by nature from birth to eventuate as parasites preying upon society by the perpetuation of certain punishable acts. Now crime unlike insanity, is neither a mental condition nor a neurosis; it has to be regarded in the main as an occupation, an employment or a business taken up as the outcome of environment, education, training and circumstances and entered upon as a means of trying to make a living." He does not lose sight of the fact that many are born into the world in conditions which tend very strongly to force a person into criminal ways but he points out that any such belief as is implied in the heredity teaching, would knock the heart out of all philanthropic work, while the work which has been done among these classes by the training ships, homes, etc., in England and industrial institutions in India give the lie to it.

From statistics obtained from the Blue-books it is clear that the tendency of criminals who are sane is toward thieving and stealing while the insane show a strong tendency to homicide or personal violence. Of the 1,120 criminals detained in His Majesty's prisons in 1911, over 800 of these were under detention because of murder and manslaughter. How can some of these crimes be prevented? It would seem to be necessary that the members of medical profession should themselves have some measure of practical training in the subject so that they may be in a better position to guage the mental characteristics of an individual and to advise the authorities to take proper precautionary measures. Now that there is every prospect of the Mental Deficiency Bill becoming law there will be an additional safeguard which will doubtless prevent many of them qualifying as criminal lunatics, and will be a real help toward the reduction of the criminal lunatics. In India nothing has yet been attempted on this line, but those best acquainted with the native life, village as well as town, know how "mentally deficient" abound, and if all the criminal actions committed by these of unsound mind were made public, there would soon be a cry for more adequate protection. It has long been recognised that no lunatic shall be hanged, and few will question the rightness of such a principle. It is, however, just as essential that emphasis should be placed on another principle, that no criminal shall, on the plea of insanity be allowed to escape the due punishment for his act of murder. If there was slackness with respect to the latter principle we should doubtless find there would be a great increase in the number of imposters. To decide whether a man is insane when he committs a crime is a responsible task, for the doctor owes a duty to society, and must not let sentiment govern his actions, while on the other hand he has to be careful not to run against the first and cause a lunatic to be hanged.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN SPORT.

It is the pleasant pastime of certain pessimistic armchair critics to commence a long wail of dismal croakings every time an English champion happens to be defeated and to lament the decline of British athleticism. It is curious though that we hear nothing of such lamentations when a win has to be recorded instead of a defeat. Some recent events in the world of sport have given an handle to these critics, though a calculation would disprove their theories, even if the mere result of competitions is the best criterion from which to judge of national physique and athleticism. In view of the fact that Vardon and Ray were defeated by Ouimet in the American Open Golf Championship the victory of the Englishwoman, Miss Ravenscroft, in the American Women's Golf Championship, is worthy of note. True, Miss Ravensroft's success was not unexpected, but we were similarly expectant in the case of Ray or Vardon—that is one of the pleasures of sport, its uncertainty. To come nearer home, four ladies achieved a highly creditable victory on Saturday at the Bombay Gymkhana Mounts Sports, winning a section-jumping competition against six sections of men riders. That their triumph was unexpected was evident by the masculine character of the prizes—to wit, four very useful tankards. The victory of the ladies was, as a matter of fact, a protest against the lack of appreciation of their ability to take part in any other than such tame events as "trotting races," and "banding" and "calling" competitions. If it is true that it was suggested that the result should be cabled to the Women's Social and Political Union, the joke has its point, for the ladies' success was a more commendable triumph than the burning down of a beautiful old mansion or the disturbing of a Cathedral service by frantic cries of "Votes of women."

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir Rufus Isaacs has been appointed to succeed Lord Alverstone in the Lord Chief Justiceship, despite the plain hints which have appeared in a section of the Press. How far his critics are right is very problematical. Certain it is, however, that had not the Marconi transactions occurred, he would have gone to his new post of honour with good wishes and congratulations more numerous than will be the case now. On the other hand, the tone of the criticism which have been levelled against him have been by no means always reasonable and have been prejudiced by the rancour of party politics. According to the principle laid down in them, a Lord Chief Justice must be unerring and his career must have been without a fault. The House of Commons accepted the Marconi affair as a mistake on the part of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, and this being so it would have been a heavy penalty to have foregone the realisation of such an honour as the Lord Chief Justiceship for a mistake. Whatever be the opinion on the appointment, it will not be denied that it comes as the crowning event of a brilliant career. Financially Sir Rufus Isaacs will be a loser by his elevation, but in view of his success from the material point of view the honour of the office will be more than compensation, both to himself and his race.

WAR IN THE AIR.

WHENEVER the next war is fought between great Powers—and it is to be hoped that such a calamity is very far distant—there is no doubt that, for the first time in history, it will be partly a war in the air; and indeed it may easily be that the success of aerial craft will be the deciding factor. It is not unlikely that airships will prove very useful, for there are so many obvious disadvantages attaching to them, including the insuperable one of their bulk and the target they make for smaller air machines. The present is an important step in the evolution of aircraft as weapons of war, and some interesting experiments are being made which may have far-reaching results In particular, so great has been the improvement in air machines that every attention is now being given to means of destroying them, and one of the most recent innovations, so far as the British Forces are concerned, is the provision of an anti-aircraft battery on the super-dreadnought, "Queen Elizabeth." This is a wise preparation, but the necessity should be pointed out of the gunners having plenty of practice. Firing at ships is very different to firing at objects high in the air. Our gunners have the best reputations in the world as marksmen; it is a reputation which should also be secured for the new arm.

MADRAS SARDINES.

THE persistent efforts which the Government of Madras has made to foster the fishing industry in that Presidency are deserving of all praise. Once more a report from Sir Frederick Nicholson is published and we find that, now the corner has been turned, prospects grow brighter every year. An interesting development is the prospect of the appearance on the market before very long of the Madras sardine. We are glad to hear that the fish, which is to be sold under this title, is fully entitled to it, and that the difficulty of obtaining good oil has been overcome, for the resident in this country, so much dependent as he is on tinned goods, is not too easily pleased, and we should like to see this essentially Indian industry obtain appreciation. The species of fish which is used does not, it is true, meet the definition of the French canners, who apparently wish to restrict the title of "sardine" to their own product, but we are assured that it is a sardine in appearance and flavour, that it has been so styled by "the highest icthyological authority, Dr. Day," and as long ago as 1824 it was officially described as a sardine by the Ceylon Government. That, surely, should be good enough for most people.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 3 a. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

H. M. S. "Pelorus," Commander Peter W. E. Hill, R. N., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo, which port she left on the 13th October.

Our Karachi correspondent telegraphs :—The state of tension in the Karachi bazar continues, but the Dewali is expected to bring relief.

Arrangements are now being completed for the unveilling of the statue of Clive in Calcutta by Lord Carmichael next month.

The completion of the Chitral reliefs should take place within the next few The movements have been absolutely without incident, in spite of recent troubles in Dir.

The drought in Gwalior, it is stated, is very severe and that a famine is anticipated. It is reported that already the Gwalior Racing Club has decided to abandon the big race meeting fixed for next month will be held.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has become Patroness of the Wynberg School and Orphanage, Mussoorie. The Institution has for many years been doing good work amongst poor children of the domiciled community and now aspires to extend its sphere of use ulness. In a Home like Wynberg where needy children receive careful training in a bracing climate there moral and physical progress is practically assured.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE CAMEL CORPS DISASTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Official despatches have been issued this week, from the Colonial Office, containing the full details of the disaster to the Somaliland Camel Corps on the 9th August last, and the Colonial Secretary has recorded his opinion that the unfortunate occurrence was entirely due to the complete disregard by the late Mr. Corfield of the instructions issued by His Majesty's Government, and by the local authorities. This is doubtless true up to a certain point. The gallant Commander of the Camel Constabulary took on a job which was too much for the force at his disposal, and failed. He overestimated his own strength, and underestimated that of his opponent. He acted against the sound military advice that was tendered to him by Captain Summers, and he failed to recognise, that however contradictory and obscure the instructions he had from time to time received might be one point stood out clear and distinct, failure must be avoided. Success might condone a liberal interpretation of his mission, but in the case of failure the blame must inevitably be placed on his shoulders. The position in which Mr. Corfield was placed was not an easy one. This the Acting Commissioner admitted in repeating to him the instructions of the Secretary of State: adding that this was inevitable at the present juncture, though he gives no reason for considering that it had become inevitable that the Commander of the Camel Corps should be so limited in the methods to be employed, that the attainment of the object for which the Camel Corps had been sanctioned and raised became well night impossible.

The necessity for action had been forced upon the authorities by the fact that during the two last years the male population of the friendly tribs had been reduced by approximately a third by casualties in the course of the intertribal raiding that was being peraistently carried on, and for a large proportion of this the responsibility rested with the Mullah either directly or indirectly, as tribes that had been raided by the Mullah's men often preferred to work on the lines of least resistance and try to make good their losses by raiding other friendlies. It was recognised, that if inter-tribal raiding was to be checked a mobile force was essential hence the Camel Corps. When it was raised and got to work, it farther became apparent, that it could not work effectually from Berbera, so it was sent forward 90 miles south to Burao, in itself a departure from the policy initiated in March 1910, by which active administration was limited the three coast towns, Berbera, Bulhar and Zeila, and all methods of control in the interior was abandoned. From Burao, the Camel Constabulary seem to have worked on occasion across the Arori Plain well over to Hargeisa nearly 100 miles westwards and South-east towards the Nogal valley; until the authorities began to think it was going a bit far in the execution of its duty, and Ber about 22 miles from Burao was indicated as the extreme limit of action and that only for an occasional patrol. The presence of the Camel Corps at Burao was considered sufficient to provide a good rallying point for Friendlies on the face of small Dervish raids, and it was plainly intimated that the mobility of the Corps was to be used for retreat on Sheikh, or Berbera in the face of danger more grave or imminent.

Practically, therefore, the position contemplated was that the Camel Corps should perform the duties of a small infantry garrison in support of the Friendlies providing that in performing those duties no risks were taken, and that in the event of matters becoming serious they were to retreat promptly and rapidly on their camels to the coast, thus ensuring the continuity of our policy in Somaliland. It is fairly obvious what action of the Mullah would be under these conditions. The defeat of the small party of his raiders near Hasrina enabled him to estimate the fighting value of the Camel Constabulary, and their limitations, even if he was not accurately informed of the instructions is used by His Majesty's Government, when the time seemed opportune for another raid the strength and composition of the force employed amounting to fifteen hundred riflemen in addition to mounted men and a small contingent of spearmen indicated that he had no intention of allowing the small force of constabulary to interfere with his movements or actions. Had Mr. Corfield carried out his instructions, one of two things would have happened, either he might have sat still at Enrao whilst the raiding party made off with their looted stock, or if the raiders had continued onwards to know he might have retreated on the coast after just sufficient reconnaissance to enable him to place the Acting Commissioner in possession of first hand information of what was in progress.

It is easy to see why neither of these alternatives appealed to the commander of a force which had been raised with the specific intention of restraining the raiding which was rapidly impoverishing the tribes, that had the misfortune to be ranked as friendlies. Had there been any efficient support available, he would doubtless have recognised the advisability of awaiting reinforcements before taking action, but as the Camel Corps were entirely unsupported the choice was not between delay and immediate action, but between action and inaction, doing the best he could for the friendlies or leaving them to wonder what justification there was for the existence of a Camel Corps Constabulary at all. Mr. Archer did not overstate the case when he described the position of the Commander of the Camel Corps as not an easy one. He might even have gone further and said it was impossible. It must have been perfectly well known that the bulk of the so-called intertribal looking was done by the Mullah, and that in any steps that were taken to control the situation it was necessary to consider the probability amounting to a certainty that the Mullah would use adequate force to carry out his intentions and prevent any interference with his proceedings. From the published papers it is evident, that the strength of the Mullah's armed following was estimated by the authorities at Berbera as well, over four thousand. The strength of the Camel Corps was, therefore ludicrously inadequate to meet the situations, it would probably have to face in carrying out its duties, nor was its composition such as to equalize any great disparity in numbers. Sooner or later it was bound to come to grief in some form or other. Rightly or wrongly a policy of withdrawal to the coast and non-interference in tribal matters had been adopted. The institution of the Camel Corps was an acknowledgement that there was something wanting in that policy, it was not proving a success. The measures taken to improve matters were half-hearted, and inadequate, and created a position which from a military point of view was frankly impossible. It is perfectly true that, as the Acting Commissioner puts it, the Government of the Protectorate has been involved in a severe set back and under the circumstances in a policably disastrous withdrawal from Burao, but the blame for that cannot be laid entirely on the rash act in which Mr. Corfield lost his life; those who were responsible for attempting a change of policy with inadequate means should bear their share.

HORSES FOR TERRITORIALS.

The experience of the Army Manœuvres has again brought to notice the subject of the horse supply for Territorials and transport purposes during training and at manœuvres. The census taken by the War Office has, at all events for the present, shown that in circumstances where resort could be had to impressment the supply in the country is sufficient for all military purposes. But year by year the difficulty of obtaining sufficient horses through contractors increases. Messrs. Tilling and Co. who contracted this year to supply the Aldershot command with some 1,300 horses found that out of 600 horses that they tried to raise on sub-contract in London, they could only get together 200, and the balance had to be collected and brought in from a distance. Statistics issued by the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police show that the number of horses kept for drawing 'buses, cabs and tramcars decreased from close on 80,000 in 1904, to 10,000 in the middle of 1912, and has since been steadily declining. A considerable number of the horses, once employed in the Metropolis, have been scattered by sale over the country where they have fallen into the hands of small owners who cannot hire them out for army purposes without bringing their ordinary business to a standstill. Practically, therefore, the disappearance from London of these horses has meant their being no longer available for Army purposes without impressment. What will be done in the future remains to be seen. Doubtless the use of mechanical transport for Army purposes will be extended as far as possible but there are limits beyond which it is impossible to go. Though mechanical traction is being introduced for heavy artillery in France, it is unlikely that the drivers of Field Batteries will find themselves changing their designation to chauffeurs in the near future, but it is quite open to argument that many of the Mounted Corps of Territorials would be quite as efficient, or possibly more so, if they had cycles instead of horses, though the change would not be popular. Certainly for home defence there would be much that could be adduced in support of the change and some of the happenings during the recent Army exercise could be quoted to show that cyclist battalions proved themselves superior in mobility to Yeomanry, and more effective in dismounted action. The change would doubtless affect recruiting, but so also would the want of horses. It would be useless to enrol men who could not possibly be provided with mounts.

TRANSPORT HORSES.

The proposal made by the A. S. C that the wagons of the supply train should march empty to save the horses was duly tried at the Army exercise, and, as I ventured to anticipate at the time the suggestion was made, was found unsatisfactory. The matter is now down for reconsideration, and will be dealt with in detail when the report is published. The saving of the horses was so great that they were not earning their keep, and when the mechanical transport was, by any chance, delayed and arrived late at the refilling point Mr. Thomas Atkins expressed his views on the subject of the innovation with force and precision. It is, apart from any other consideration, a mistake to practice in peace time what under war conditions would, in many cases, be unworkable. The mechanical transport had everything in its favour, roads kept fairly clear, and friendly inhabitants in the country through which it passed from railhead to the rendezvous with the columns. Had it been otherwise the irregularities is keeping schedule time would have been more frequent and, more serious, and the innovation would not have survived the first contre temps. However, even as it is, it is unlikely that the experiment will be repeated.

AMMUNITION SAVERS.

The introduction of the rattle as an ammunition saving contrivance can hardly be regarded as a successful innovation. There is quite enough unreality in manœuvres without bringing in further elements that differ from the real them. Economy is as excellent thing, bad false economy is dangerous. There is an old proverb about spoilng the ship for a coat of tar that still holds good even in these days of anti-corrosives and non-fouling paint. With blank cartridge, skeleton enemies, areas out of bounds and attenuated battalions there are quite sufficient elements of unreality already, and it is difficult enough to reproduce even a[illegible] ly the conditions of [illegible] battle-snapping to a rattle [illegible] ment is ludicrous as trai[illegible] attempt to control ra[illegible] parody of fire discipline[illegible] guished general officer at [illegible] up a very strong positi[illegible] ject of the inadequacy [illegible] tion supply both ball [illegible] is understood, that ar[illegible] able in the near futu[illegible] at the disposal of [illegible] training purposes.

The question of [illegible] in force with reg[illegible] Good Service Pens[illegible] British and India[illegible] been under cons[illegible] India Office and S[illegible] regulations an[illegible] retired, or at al[illegible] tire, before his[illegible] for a Good[illegible] under Indi[illegible] not eligib[illegible] favour o[illegible] toassis[illegible] W[illegible]

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS APPOINTED.

CAREER UNPARALLELED IN LEGAL HISTORY.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir Rufus Isaacs has been appointed Lord Chief Justice.

Sir John Simon becomes Attorney-General with a seat in the Cabinet; and Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., Solicitor-General.

Lord Alverstone has been created a Viscount.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The *Morning Post* contains a scathing attack on the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs, which it describes as an outrage on the public sense of decency, and a political degradation of English justice.

The *Times* trusts and believes that Sir Rufus Isaacs' career on the Bench will be no less distinguished than his astonishing career at the Bar. The paper adds that it is a great misfortune that an absorbing controversy should have brought hesitation and discord into what otherwise would have been a unanimous chorus of approval.

The *Daily Mail* says the appointment will meet with universal approval, which will be more pronounced in view of the failure of petty personal attacks.

The other journals make no comment.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTION AT READING.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The by-election at Reading, consequent upon Sir Rufus Isaacs' promotion, will be most interesting, as his majority was only 99, while the Socialists are expected to run a candidate.

Sir Rufus Isaacs' son, Gerald, will possibly be the Liberal candidate.—Reuter.

AN UNPARALLELED CAREER.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, like Sir Edward Clarke, one of his predecessors as a Law Officer of the Crown, is a Londoner. He was born on Oct. 10, 1860, and was educated at University College School followed by residence in Belgium and Hanover. He was originally on the Stock Exchange, but was called to the Bar in 1887 and at once established a high reputation, particularly in commercial cases. Eleven years later he took silk, and in 1904 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Reading, a constituency which he still represents.

Resourceful, keen, witty, and tactful in debate, Sir Rufus Isaacs rose rapidly in the esteem of the Liberal party. No surprise, consequently, was felt when, in October 1910, he was appointed Solicitor-General in succession to Sir Samuel Evans, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, nor when shortly afterwards, on the promotion of the Attorney-General—the present Lord Robson—to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, Sir Rufus Isaacs was chosen to be Attorney-General.

In his new office, as the Chief Law Officer of the Crown, Sir Rufus has made his mark as a lawyer, while abating nothing in his political principles, nor in energetic participation in the general work of the party in the country. The career of Sir Rufus Isaacs is probably without parallel in the history of the Bar, or of the House of Commons, of which he has been a member for a period of only eight years.

His inclusion in the Cabinet which was without parallel in the History of the Bar or of the House of Commons, was understood to be due to a desire on the part of the Prime Minister to strengthen the legal element in the inner council of the Ministry in view of the withdrawal of Lord Loreburn. Sir Rufus Isaacs distinguished himself during the debates on the National Insurance Bill.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPLIT ON QUESTION OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

DURBAN, Oct. 20.

A number of meetings of Natal Indians was held on Sunday. Some favoured passive resistance; while others opposed it. There appears to be a decided split among the local Indian community, but it is believed that the majority will support the passive resistance movement.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Johannesburg says that the Indians in the coal mines at Newcastle, Natal, have struck in sympathy with the passive resisters.—Reuter.

...ADIAN NAVAL BILL.

...AL THREAT.

OTTAWA, Oct 20.

...t Joliette, Quebec, Sir ...said if Mr. Borden ... Bill similar to the ... would oppose it ...euter.

...ERATIVES ...WORK.

...DON, Oct. 20.

...settlement, over ... in the Beehive ... resumed work

...MAIL.

...t. 20.

... left ... the

KAISER & PRINCE.

LIVELY INTERVIEW AT POTSDAM.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram appears in the papers from Berlin stating that the German Crown Prince was motoring in Bavaria when he was suddenly summoned by the Kaiser to Potsdam, where a prolonged and animated interview took place yesterday morning.

The Crown Prince left without being invited to remain to luncheon.—Reuter.

[It is probable that the the interview referred to in the foregoing telegram has some connection with the Crown Prince again personally intervening in politics. A telegram from Berlin which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on Oct. 17, state that the Prince had written to the Imperial Chancellor, stating his objections to Prince Ernest August's succession to the throne of Brunswick, until he had definitely renounced the Throne of Hanover for himself and his descendants.]

CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The committee of the All-India Moslem League has telegraphed to the Viceroy its grateful appreciation of his wise statesmanship in the Cawnpore settlement, which, while fully maintaining the prestige of the Government, has given universal satisfaction to his Majesty's Mussulman subjects.—Reuter.

LAHORE MOSLEMS GRATEFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

An extraordinary meeting of the executive committee of the Punjab Muslim League has passed a resolution offering grateful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for his wise and humane settlement of the Cawnpore mosque case and assuring him that, far from weakening British prestige, this generous step will enhance the trust reposed by Indians in the justice of British rule.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY BOARD.

SECOND MEMBER TO BE ASKED TO RETIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram to the *Morning Post* from Sydney says that the Government has decided to request Captain Hughes-Onslow, the second member of the Australian Naval Board, to retire, the Government regarding him as the chief source of friction on the Board. The Government proposes to re-construct the Board with a British Admiral of high standing as the first Naval member.—Reuter.

[Captain Hughes-Onslow was relieved from duty pending enquiry into the friction between him and other members of the Board.]

"PLUNDERING CRIMINALS."

MR. SULZER DENOUNCES TAMMANY.

LONDON, Oct 20.

The friends of ex-Governor Sulzer have presented him with a loving cup. In a speech Mr. Sulzer declared his determination to struggle indefatigably for an honest Government against Tammany, whom he described as a band of plundering criminals.—Reuter.

WHEN HE WILL RESIGN.

PRESIDENT HUERTA DISPOSES OF RUMOURS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

A telegram, from Mexico City, states that President Huerta has disposed of the rumours that he was contemplating resignation. The President said: "When I resign it will be to seek a resting-place six feet underground."—Reuter.

MRS. PANKHURST.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO DECIDE TABOO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

President Wilson will personally decide the question of Mrs. Pankhurst's admission, and will confer with the Secretary for Labour and the Immigration Commissioner.—Reuter.

SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S.

POLICE CALLED IN TO EJECT SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Suffragettes created a serious disturbance in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day, at the morning service. The police were called in and the women were ejected. One woman was arrested.—Reuter.

According to news received later than the mail, by the Australian papers, Miss Sanders, the noted "militant," who was re-arrested after a sharp fight between detectives and suffragettes at the London headquarters of the W. S. P. U. was released on Oct. 5 on account of hunger-striking.

On Oct. 4, 20 suffragettes attended service at Westminster Abbey and when the Dean of Westminster read the Ten Commandments, they intervened at the sixth (thou shalt do no murder), chanting "God save Miss Sanders and Miss Kenne, from the enemies who torture them." After some disturbance the interrupters were ejected from the Abbey, but another woman then took up the suffragetes' chant, and continued until she also was ejected.

A large unoccupied residence at Hampton-on-Thames was fired by militant suffragettes and burned to the ground on Oct. 5. The loss involved is £3,000.

TRAIN DISASTER.

PLUNGE OVER A BRIDGE.

20 SOLDIERS KILLED AND 100 INJURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Meridian, Mississippi, states that a train conveying a company of artillery plunged through a trestle bridge.

Twenty soldiers were killed and a hundred injured.—Reuter.

A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

MR. CHURCHILL CRITICISED BY UNIONISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Unionist papers generally consider that Mr. Churchill is less concerned to secure a naval holiday than to reply to the Radical dissatisfaction at the increasing naval expenditure. They declare that the presentation of an offer in an electioneering speech, instead of diplomatically, is deplorable and discourteous, and likely to cause resentment and impair instead of improving relations.

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail," however, approve the offer.

The "Daily News" says that the limitations attached to the offer make it hopeless. The paper denies that the only alternative is an increase in estimates and contends that Mr. Churchill has constantly increased the standard of superiority, which is now extravagantly excessive.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM.

HER DICTATORIAL ATTITUDE RESENTED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Austria has given Servia a limit of eight days to withdraw from Albania. Austria's action, which has been taken without a European mandate, has caused strong irritation in France.—Reuter.

LATER.

Although Austria's isolated action regarding Albania is understood to be supported by Germany and Italy, it is regarded as very perturbing and as indicating an abrupt departure from the concerted policy so laboriously established at the London conference.—Reuter.

GREEK KING'S TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

SALONIKA, Oct. 19.

King Constantine to-day visited Drama, where he reviewed the troops. He then motored to Kavalla, where a triumphal arch had been erected. The roads were lined with cheering crowds.—Reuter.

THE ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

AN INCENTIVE TO FURTHER EFFORT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Telegraphing his grief at the Zeppelin disaster from Bonn, the Kaiser said he was convinced that it would only spur the nation to fresh efforts to develop the important airship branch into a trustworthy weapon of war. This conviction is generally shared by German airship experts and the public, who are undaunted by the disaster and insist upon learning a lesson from it, and bringing dirigibles to a state of perfection.—Reuter.

LIONS AT LARGE.

ESCAPED ANIMALS CAUSE A PANIC.

LEIPZIG, Oct. 20.

A tramcar, to-day, collided with a cage belonging to Barnum's circus containing five lions. They all escaped and caused an indescribable panic. One entered a hotel and ascended a staircase, terrorising everyone. Eventually the police shot the lions.—Reuter.

CHIEF'S SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Oct. 20.

A decision was recently given by Mr. Fawcett, District Judge of Poona, in a case in which Sardar Dabhada, the Chief of Talegaon, sued the Secretary of State for India for Rs. 62,933 as the price of land acquired from him at Talegaon by the Government for the duplication of the railway line between Lanovli and Poona. The Collector of Poona had fixed the amount of compensation at Rs. 1,695, but this was held to be inadequate, and a suit was instituted. The hearing occupied some time, but the District Judge of Poona eventually awarded Sardar Dabhada Rs. 4,593 and costs in the suit.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Senate, which terminated on Saturday evening many important questions relating to the University regulations regarding the syllabus for the L. T. Degree examination, the limitation of speeches by members at the meetings of the Senate, the University lectureships and their being held by college professors, were discussed. Much discussion took place regarding the Government veto on appointments to the University lectureships. The resolution opposing the veto of the Government was lost.

PLAGUE SCARE AT BANDA.

PANIC AMONG THE POPULATION.

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION OF INHABITANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The *Leader* reports a curious incident which has just taken place at Banda, a small town in these provinces. According to the report of a special representative who visited the town, a number of deaths took place there which the Civil Surgeon pronounced to be plague and prevailed upon the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Swann, to issue a proclamation that the people should leave the town, and although no compulsion was used, it seems that, out of a population of about twenty thousand, some seventeen thousand persons left the place in a panic, causing them much unnecessary hardship.

The officials deny that they meant the proclamation to be a mandate, which the people must obey and the opinion is that the Collector acted with the best of motives. The *Leader's* representative on arriving at Banda, last Saturday, found it wore a deserted appearance. Business is said to be at a standstill.

The Collector, who was interviewed, emphatically denied that any compulsion was used. He said a proclamation was issued asking the people to leave the city and the people had left in large numbers. He thought the only remedy was to leave the place. He further said that there was no suggestion of compulsory inoculation, and the Civil Surgeon had inoculated only two people. The people at Banda had never had plague before, and, therefore, they were a little excited ever the matter. He quite understood that to leave the town meant a great deal of inconvenience, but there was no other way of checking the epidemic. The Collector further added that the excitement over the matter had completely subsided and things had resumed their normal aspect.

BOGUS CONCERNS.

UNSCRUPULOUS "AGENT" GETS HIS DESERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 20.

The City Magistrate has passed the following sentences on Krishna Deva Naik, in two out of eight cases of cheating by advertising bogus business concerns and receiving security deposits from applicants for employment: As representing King and Co., and receiving Rs. 80 from Jeta Bhai of Baroda, he is awarded two years and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or six months more, Rs. 80 of the fine to be paid to Jeta Bhai; as representing the principal of the Rational Therapeutic Corporation, and cheating J. Padhe of Poona of Rs. 25, he gets one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or six months more, Rs. 25 going to Padhe.

Six other cases, more or less similar in character, and covering insurance concerns, are pending in the same court.

MURDERER CONVICTED.

HIGH COURT CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudbal disposed of the appeals of three persons—Damber, Raghoo, and Bakshu, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Azamgarh, of the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, a local zemindar, by hacking him to death while asleep. Damber was sentenced to death, and the two others to transportation for life. Their lordships believed the the evidence of Bitan, an accomplice who turned approver, holding that it was sufficiently corroborated, and dismissed the appeals, directing the sentences to be carried out.

JUVENILE COCAINE SMUGGLER.

ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

On Sunday morning, a cabin boy who had deserted from his ship was arrested at Howrah station with cocaine weighing seven pounds and thirteen ounces on his person. It is believed that the accused, whose name is Sheik Osman, was acting as an agent for a Calcutta gang, and that he purchased the cocaine in Scotland. He made a statement implicating several persons, and as a result of this, house searches were made in Entally, Calcutta, but nothing incriminating was found. The District Magistrate of Howrah has released the accused on bail of Rs. 50, pending further inquiries.

PANIC IN THE SHARE MARKET.

FEARS OF FURTHER FAILURES.

A panic prevailed amongst the brokers and speculators in the Bombay Share Market yesterday, and though a few transactions were put through, shares went down considerably in price.

The cause of the panic is said to be due to the belief of the brokers that many brokers, including some of the leading ones, might fail on the Moorat day, the settlement day before the day on which the Hindu new year "Sodus" (transactions) are effected.

A number of well-known large speculators, it is believed in the bazar, are unable to meet their debts.

KOTTAYAM TRIAL.

CLAIM FOR TRANSFER TO MADRAS.

PRIVILEGE OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 20.

Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, having taken ill on Saturday night, was removed from the police station lock-up to the district hospital yesterday evening.

Excise Inspector Kelly of Alleppy, who was cited as a witness for the prosecution in a supplementary list, appeared in court in obedience to the summons served on him, but as his name was struck off by the prosecution he returned to his station without being examined.

Mrs. Stephens, the second accused, is still in hospital.

HEARING POSTPONED.

LATER.

Before the Divisional Magistrate, today, Mr. Subramanya Iyer, vakil for Swyny, represented that his client was a European British subject and claimed the privilege of being tried, by a European Magistrate and asked that his case be transferred to the Madras High Court Sessions. The claim was based on the fact that Swyny's mother's father was the late Sergt. Major Phillip Schofield of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and afterwards of the Travancore Nair Brigade.

Mr. Sirkar, vakil for the Travancore Government, opposed the appeal.

After some arguments on both sides and the examination of two witnesses in support of the claim, the Magistrate postponed the case to Monday next to enable both sides to produce evidence in support of their claims.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

DEWAN'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

The Mysore Representative Assembly concluded yesterday with a rousing address from Dewan, Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., who, in the course of his remarks, said:—"Stagnation is no rest, people must have self-help and co-operation as their watchwords, they must spread education and enlightenment among the masses, thus increasing their earning capacity which is an index of prosperity. The Maharaja is ever watching our interests, helping and spurring us on in our efforts, sympathising in our difficulties, and rejoicing always if anything good is done by his government or his people."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The following officers are permitted to retire:—Brevet-Colonel G. A. Williams, I. A., from September 10, 1913; Brevet-Colonel A. P. D. Harris, I.A., from October 22, 1913; Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Jackson, 88th Infantry, from October 28, 1913; Major Mcbarhet, 25th Cavalry, from October 11, 1913; Major Solbe, 53rd Sikhs, from November 17, 1913; Major E. S. Peck, I.M.S., from December, 1913.

Lieutenant Carr, 8th Gurkhas, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Maxwell, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment is posted to No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Major Cumberlege, R. E., is posted to the Mhow division.

Captain Broke Smith, R.E., is transferred from the Poona to the Peshawar division.

Lieut.-Colonel Pilcher, R. E., is transferred from the Quetta to the Lucknow division.

Captain B. G. Carey, 31st Punjabis, is appointed Adjutant of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Captain W. P. Bennett, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, British Mountain Artillery Rawalpindi.

Lieut. Westmacott, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the Military Farms Department.

DR. H. G. GUINNESS TO VISIT BOMBAY.

Dr. H. G. Guinness, the Acting Director of the Regions Beyond Missionary Union, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday or Wednesday this week by the s. s. "City of London." He will remain here for five or six days and during that time will address a number of meetings at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Wodehouse Road, Fort, at the Student Y. M. C. A., Girgaum Back Road, and at the Indian Branch at Bellasis Road, Byculla. Definite notice of the times and places of the meetings will be settled after the arrival of Dr. Guinness.

The R. B. M. U. was founded by the late Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, D. D., F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., the father of the present director. It was formerly known as the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions. In connection with the work, there are a number of training institutions—Harley College for men in Bow Road, London E., Doric Lodge for women, Bromley Hall, a nurses' home at 242 Brunswick Road, Poplar E. and a home mission centre at Bromley-by-Bow, London E.

The work of Dr. H. Grattan Guinness and the R. B. M. U. is in the Congo Balalo Mission in Central Africa, and the Behar Mission in India.

The Young Men's Christian Association extend a cordial invitation to every one to attend these meetings.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE POONA SEASON.

VISITORS MIGRATING TO THE HILLS.

STATION ALMOST DESERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The rush of the season is over, and I think most of us appreciate the comparative quiet that has settled over Poona after the strenuous life we have led during the last three or four months. Though it is beautifully cool here now a good number of people have flitted away to the hills and the Gymkhana in the evening seems to contain but half the number it used to do. But we are not entirely bereft of amusements as there is still a band every night at the Gymkhana, which does so much to enliven one's evenings; and every Thursday all through the cold weather I hear there is to be a band at Roshewille, at least whenever it is possible, as, of course, these so-called cold weather months are the soldier man's time for hard work and many of the regiments go into camp. The 127th Baluchis and the 105th Mahrattas have already started their cold weather training and are in camp outside Poona, and other regiments go out shortly. The Loyal North Lancs' time is drawing to a close; one officer has already gone down to Bangalore in advance to prepare for the arrival of the regiment, which marches out of Poona early next month. They march to Belgaum and from there proceed by train to Bangalore. Their barracks in Ghorpuri will appear very deserted for a time as I hear the regiment which is to replace them, the Cameron Highlanders, does not arrive in Poona until after Christmas. Half the 12th Pioneers are also in camp on construction duty at Bartgarh which, I hear, will keep them out there for some months, probably until next March, when they too leave Poona for Quetta. So next season will see entirely new regiment, and it will entail making many new friends.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, with Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captains Vaughan and Goldie, arrived at Kirkee station privately from Simla on Saturday evening. From all accounts they appear to have made themselves as popular in the summer capital as they have in Poona. They were entertained to dinner by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, and many other notables. They spent Sunday quietly at Ganeshkhind and left in eight cars at 8 a. m. on Saturday morning for Mahableshwar where they go for a much-needed six weeks' rest before starting a fresh season in Bombay. The Hills must be perfect just now with very cold nights I should say. Poona is lovely as far as the climate is concerned; the days are cool and the nights are really cold, one needs coats on in the early mornings; and yet in spite of such perfect weather the health of the City is not good; in fact many fresh cases of plague are daily reported, one day last week as many as 44 attacks and 43 deaths being reported. The cantonment authorities are doing all in their power to prevent the spread of the epidemic in Cantonment, and they naturally ask all housekeepers to help in every way they can by sending their servants to be innoculated. Now the social round of festivities has subsided somewhat, the river seems a much more favoured spot. There have been one or two picnics given, some by day, and since we have had this bright moon, people have given dinners under the trees at Rosherville and gone out in punts on the river afterwards. I don't know what Poona would do without the river, though some pessimists tell us it is on this account that Poona is not as healthy as it ought to be, but who can tell?

HOCKEY.

The Gymkhana opened the season with a match against the Dorsetshire Regiment on Tuesday. During the first ten minutes the Gymkhana attacked and kept the ball in the Dorsets' territory, but from then on to half time the soldiers had it all their own way, scoring goal after goal at half time, the score standing 6-0 in favour of the Dorsets. During the second half the soldiers again forced the play, scoring another 4 goals, whilst just before the whistle blew for time the Gymkhana scored their only goal, the result being a win for the Dorsets by 10 goals to 1.

On Saturday, the Dorsets played the Middlesex on the Gymkhana ground. This was a very close game indeed, each side pressing in turn. During the first half Buckmaster scored for the Dorsets, and no further goals being notched by either side, the game resulted in a win for the Dorsets by 1 goal to nil.

HUNTING.

To-day there was a bye-day at the 8th mile stone, Bombay Road. Most of the hounds have gone to their respective destinations at the close of the season, but some eleven couple still remain to be sent away in the course of the next week or so. The Master brought out about 10 couple and was met by a field of 25 people. Moving off to the right of the road the crops to the north were just tried. These held a jack about a mile from the meet. Hounds picked up the line in some thin crops close to where a mule had been destroyed. Opening on to it they carried it towards the north-west, running parallel with the Bombay Road. There had been a heavy dew overnight and scent lay well, and they had no difficulty in holding the line. The jack had evidently dined not wisely but too well, and hounds soon ran into view. Crossing a small nullah the customer took refuge in a clump of cactus where he was killed. Drawing away from the kill towards the north hounds were soon feathering on a line which they carried towards the north-East, hounds running into him close to the Nasik Road, about two miles north of Bhosari, and killing amongst the crops.

Shortly after this a fox was marked to earth. Hounds were drawn off but all efforts to bolt him were fruitless. The country was then drawn towards the north-east but with the exception of Chinkara there seemed to be nothing about. Moving back towards the meet, hounds picked up the line of a jack south-west of Bhosari. Hounds carried the line across to the south end of the

(Continued on page 8.)

NEWS AFTER THE MAIL.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR AND NURSE.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ESSEX.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers, are later than the Mail:—

London, Oct. 6.

An extraordinary double suicide was committed yesterday at Southend, in Essex. Major C. Hamilton Murdoch, a retired officer of the Army Service Corps, aged 63, and Miss Phyllis Boakes, a probationary nurse, an attractive girl of 23, were found decapitated by a train on the railway line. The right hand of the Major was tied to the left hand of Miss Boakes, and they had evidently lain down on the rails to meet death together. Major Murdoch's wife, who is paralysed and unable to walk, had for eight years been living in a nursing home, where Miss Boakes was recently employed, and during the Major's visits to his wife he became infatuated with the girl, who despite the disparity of their ages reciprocated his affection. Their intimacy attracted notice and Miss Boakes was discharged. She lived with Major Murdoch until all their money was exhausted, and then they resolved on suicide.

NEW GUN FOR THE EAST.

London, Oct. 3.

The Admiralty and the War Office are testing a new gun, which is fired by means of carbonic acid gas, and is especially suitable for India and the Far East.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

London, Oct. 5.

A fatal collision occurred yesterday in the North Sea during a dense fog. The steamer "Gardenia" was run into by the collier "Cornwood," bound for London. A great gap was made in the side of the "Gardenia." The water rushed in, and the boilers exploded, splitting the vessel in two. She sank in four minutes, before a single boat could be lowered. Four of the crew kept themselves afloat by clinging to fragments of wreckage, and were picked up by the "Cornwood," but 18 are missing, and it is believed that they went down with the "Gardenia."

COLLAPSE IN A SYNAGOGUE.

New York, Oct. 4.

Yesterday a gallery collapsed in the Jewish Synagogue during the New Year celebrations. Over a hundred people were precipitated screaming in panic on the heads of those beneath. Only four persons, however, were seriously injured, though many were badly shaken.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.

Berlin, Oct. 4.

The eminent medical savant, Dr. Hugel, declares that he has found treatment with mesotherium rays entirely successful in many apparently hopeless cases of deafness.

CARR'ED OFF BY A BALLOON.

Barcelona, Oct. 6.

Yesterday as a Spanish aeronaut was making a balloon ascent, a man in the crowd of spectators caught hold of one of the guide ropes. Before he could let go he was carried up in the air by the rapidly rising balloon. The aeronaut seizing the guide rope endeavoured to haul the clinging man up into the car, but overbalancing himself fell and was killed instantly. The balloon soared into space and disappeared with the man still dangling from the guide rope. Finally it descended, some miles away, with the man who had taken this involuntary flight uninjured.

AUSTRIA'S HEIR.

Vienna, Oct. 6.

An excellent impression has been made throughout Austro-Hungary, by the announcement that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew and heir to the Emperor Francis Joseph, will with his wife pay a visit to King George of England at Windsor Castle next November. The Archduke and his wife will, after leaving Windsor Castle, visit the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey.

[The significance of this Royal visit, is that when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand married Sophie, Countess Chotek of Chotowa, who was not of Royal blood, he was obliged to renounce for the children of the marriage their right to succession to the Imperial throne. The Archduke's wife is not entitled Archduchess, but is styled Duchess of Hohenberg. She is of a noble Hungarian family, and a considerable party in Hungary maintains that her children are at all events the rightful heirs to the crown of Hungary.]

A WHOLESALE MURDERER.

Chicago, Oct. 6.

A notorious criminal named Henry Spencer was arrested here yesterday charged with the murder of a Mrs. Rexroat, at Wheaton, in Illinois. He has confessed to thirteen other murders committed in as many years. His victims include two policemen, whom he shot to escape arrest, and a number of women, whom he killed for their jewellery and money. He admitted that he intended to kill his landlady here, but his arrest prevented that. The murder of Mrs. Rexroat was committed since Spencer's release from the Illinois Penitentiary last year.

DUBLIN STRIKE TROUBLES.

London, Oct. 5.

The arrangements made by Sir George Askwith, on behalf of the Board of Trade, for the settlement of the Dublin strike troubles, threaten to fall through. The Dublin Trades Union claims that the reinstatement of strikes must be a preliminary to any settlement.

Mr. Healy, on behalf of the masters, has intimated that they cannot discharge the men they engaged during the strike.

On behalf of the men Mr. Gosling declares that this means the victimisation of the strikers, and that the fight must continue until all were reinstated.

Sir George Askwith, however, will, on Monday, resume his settlement negotiations.

Strong statements were made yesterday by Mr. Murphy, Chairman of the Dublin Tramways, at the Board of Trade inquiry which Sir George Askwith is holding with

a view to the settlement of the Dublin labour troubles. Mr. Murphy accused the "Irish Worker," the paper issued by Larkin, the Dublin strike promoter, of inciting the men to murder, and declared that since the advent of Larkin, more strikes had occurred in Dublin than during the whole previous industrial history of the city.

Larkin himself gave evidence in impassioned fashion. He described with great heat the conditions of life among Dublin workers, declaring that no less than 21,000 families were housed in one-roomed tenements. "Christ is not going to be crucified by the masters in Dublin much longer," Larkin declared. "If the men are forced back after this long, weary struggle, a time will come when they will break their bonds and give blow for blow."

A CANADIAN VIEW.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.

The Canadian Minister for Labour, Mr. T. W. Crothers, who has been on a tour through Great Britain studying the conditions of labour there, is of opnion that a remedy for the ills suffered in Britain is quite beyond the skill of British statesmen. The old country employers are too prone to treat their employees as mere machines. Britain, he thinks, is a paradise for the wealthy few, but the reverse for the working-man. Those employers who realise that working-men possess emotions as well as muscles will reap a reward in contented employers.

WHY A TERRITORIAL OFFICER RESIGNED.

London, Oct. 5.

Captain Wallbrook, an officer in the London Territorial army district, has written to the leading newspapers a letter in which he announces that he has resigned his commission, owing to the possibility of English troops being brought into conflict with the Ulster men. He advises all officers both in the regular army and the territorials to consider their position in view of this possibility.

ESCAPED CONVICT'S FATE.

London, Oct. 5.

A convict named Jones, who escaped last week from Ruthin Prison, met his death in a singular manner yesterday. Three lads who had noted him in hiding laid an ambush for the purpose of capturing him, but he fought them so desperately with a pair of shears that they ultimately fired at his legs. Jones, who had been for five days practically without food and was dreadfully emaciated, died from shock and loss of blood in 20 minutes.

PROSPERITY V. CRIME.

London, Oct. 6.

The annual report of the British Prisons Department shows a large decrease in criminals convicted during the year, as compared with the previous twelve months. The number of prisoners sentenced was 10,000 less, and the number tried 100,000 less than in last year. One of the chief causes of this decrease is the general trade prosperity.

AMERICA'S TARIFF.

London, Oct. 6.

The 5 per cent. rebate in duties provided by the underwood tariff law on goods imported in American bottoms is causing a commotion. It establishes something tantamount to a conventional rate, from which the British Dominions, Russia, some South American countries, and possibly Germany will be excluded. Germany, however, may be included owing to the Prussian commercial treaty of 1828 being held to apply to the German Empire. It is estimated these rebates will cost the United States Customs two millions sterling per annum.

According to unofficial judgment the American carrying trade from Australia and the West Indies will be given preferential treatment over the Imperial carrying trade. American vessels on the great lakes will have some advantage over their Canadian rivals. The American Government fears Canada and Germany will institute fiscal retaliation. The "Standard's" New York correspondent says the Supreme Court will probably be compelled to interpret the rebate clause, the wording of which is obscure enough to make lawsuits practically certain.

Mr. Underwood states it will be several months or several years before the effects of the new tariff are felt in lowered prices.

LABOUR "DISHED" BY LLOYD-GEORGISM.

London, Oct. 6.

A trenchant criticism of the policy of the Asquith Government, and especially of Mr. Lloyd-George, was enunciated on Saturday night at Nelson, in Lancashire, by Mr. P. Snowden (Labour), M. P. for Blackburn.

Mr. Snowden first strongly attacked the policy of strikes as paltry and pettifogging. Meagre as social legislation had been for the last few years from the standpoint of Socialism, it was equal to, if not in advance of, public opinion. The depression of the Labour Party was due to its programme being "dished" by Lloyd-Georgeism, the principle of which was "feeding a dog with his own tail." It was deceiving people, but disillusionment would come.

POSTAL WORKERS' DEMAND.

London, Oct 6.

The National Committee of the Postal and Telegraphic Employees' Association, which represents 80,000 Government employees, has resolved to make a determined protest against the acceptance of the report of the Postal Committee on their pay and conditions of work.

The committee will send a deputation to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and the Postmaster-General, Mr. Samuel, to urge their views, and demand a rise of 15 per cent. in pay, in order to meet "the increased cost of living." The committee will also inaugurate a national campaign in support of its demands.

ULSTER CAMPAIGN ENDED.

London, Oct. 6.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith have completed their Ulster campaign of forcible resistance to Home Rule, and have returned to London. Mr. Joseph Devlin (Nationalist M.P. for Belfast West) yesterday addressed a gathering of 8,000 Home Rulers at Armagh, on the suggested compromise on the Home Rule Bill. He declared that the Nationalists were not prepared to accept any compromise that would exclude Ulster from the scope of the Home Rule system.

BURIED FOR A WEEK.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

At Centralia, in Pennsylvania, an entombed miner has been rescued after being imprisoned for a week beneath 100 feet of coal, which fell in a mine slump. A score of rescuers worked night and day to rescue the man, Thomas Toshesky. When they had partially cleared away the debris it again collapsed, but time had been gained to administer food, and provide a telephone through which Toshesky conversed with his rescuers daily.

VALUE OF RADIUM EMANATIONS.

London, Oct. 3.

Sir Frederick Treves, chairman of the Radium Institute, announces that radium emanations have proved as efficacious therapeutically as radium itself. The Institute possesses four grammes of radium, valued at £80,000, and from these emanations enclosed in tubes and fixed by liquid air, are sent at a small charge throughout the country for curative purposes without appreciably affecting the Institute's supply of radium. Five hundred bottles of radium water, dispensed weekly, are producing a marked effect upon rheumatism.

THE CANADIAN SPIRIT.

Toronto, Oct. 5.

The British Postmaster-General, Mr. Samuel, who is visiting Canada, was yesterday welcomed here by the Canadian Club. In responding to the welcome, Mr. Samuel said he was greatly impressed with the new civilisation which was being built up in the Canadian West with the free growth of the civic spirit, the rapid material progress and the great interest taken in educational matters. Canada appeared to him to be generally less commercialised than the United States.

GERMAN FINANCIAL RECKLESSNESS.

Berlin, Oct. 4.

The financial troubles are not yet over, but the vigorous intervention of the Deutsche Bank has saved the Princes' Trust from ruin and averted a grave calamity to German financial and industrial interests. The bank's statement discloses reckless transactions, and shows that the Trust's obligations apart from its indebtedness to the Deutsche Bank exceed £3,000,000.

RUSSIAN ROBBERS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 6.

Werchendimsk, in Transbakalia, a gang of thieves yesterday broke into a house and secured booty to the value of £10,000. A party of police by a house-to-house search discovered the rendezvous of the gang, but on attempting to enter, were fired upon and returned the fire. Three policemen were killed and two wounded, one of the robbers was shot dead, another was arrested and the rest escaped.

THE GREEK CROWN PRINCE.

Athens, Oct. 6.

The report that the Crown Prince of Greece is about to be betrothed to Princess Elizabeth of Roumania is now denied.

AN EX-KING'S QUEEN.

Berlin, Oct. 6.

The Government of the Portuguese Republic has entered a formal protest against the assumption by Princess Augustine of Hohenzollern, who was recently married to ex-King Manuel of Portugal, of the title of "Queen of Portugal."

BATTLESHIP ACCIDENT.

London, Oct 3.

The battleship "Africa" (16,350 tons), ran aground at Liverpool yesterday. The vessel was subsequently refloated and taken into dock.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

the individual the extra £100 a year was of greater consideration on retirement than when in receipt of full pay, whilst as regards the service generally the change would have the effect of clearing off many of those on the Generals' list now shown as residing out of India, and preventing the list in the future being again blocked by the names of men who are unlikely, and in some cases not anxious, to be employed again, but who avail themselves of the three years limit of unemployment in the hope that before it expires they may succeed to a vacant Good Service Pension. The change would have made in the direction of having younger men in the Major General's list, and would have reduced the number of those officers, who are now doing the work of Major General's on the lower emoluments of Brigadiers. It is understood that the change was advocated from the India Office, but did not meet with approval in India, though except so far as to allow greater elasticity in the special circumstances entitling a retired officer to be eligible for consideration on the occurrence of a vacancy. This it need hardly be said is not likely to have any effect in the direction of accelerating the promotion of the Colonels now awaiting vacancies to occur on the Major General's list.

SEA-ELEPHANT DIET.

The New Zealand Government steamer Tutanekai, which went to Macquaile Island on the fringe of the Antarctic after the receipt of a report that members of Dr. Mawson's expedition there were starving, found the explorers in excellent health and spirits.

When he went on board the Tutanekai, Mr. George Ainsworth, the leader of the party, said: "What on earth are all you people here for? I was never so surprised in my life as when I heard by wireless from the Tutanekai that there were reporters and photographers on board."

"Then you're not starving?"

"Starving! Do I look like it?"

"Indeed, you don't; but what is the condition of your party regarding stores?"

"Oh, we're pretty well out of stores."

"And what are you living on?"

"The fat of the land—the natural products of the country."

"What are they?"

"The hearts and tongues of sea elephants. This meat is quite palatable."

Houses and shops on the front at Ramsay, Isle of Man, have had to be barricaded against the heavy seas in the bay caused by the conjunction of the autumn gales with the highest tides.

Sir Ernest Shackleton will judge the Samoyede class at the Kennel Club Dog Show, which will begin on October 21, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, when prizes will amount to £79,900

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

INSANITY INCREASING.

AT SEA IN AN OPEN BOAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Oct. 7.

Time was when, among Australian Treasurers, the Federal Chancellor of the Exchequer occupied a unique and an enviable position. He was never troubled with the chronic problem of making two ends meet. The revenue on which he could rely, despite the constitutional obligation to return to the States a minimum amounting to three-fourths of the net receipts from Customs and Excise, largely exceeded the limits of reasonable expenditure, and afforded a margin for extravagance. But of late years the financial position has materially altered. New policies, beginning with the old age pensions scheme, passed on to invalid and maternity allowances, the construction of an Australian fleet, a great and costly military organisation, the acquisition of the Northern Territory, the undertaking of transcontinental railways, the initiation of outlay on a Federal capital, and the inauguration of penny postage, not to speak of the continued multiplication of departments and offices. These undertakings have at last begun to overtax the revenue of the Commonwealth, and the Federal Treasurer, in delivering his Budget Speech in the House of Representatives on Thursday had no light responsibility to shoulder. The gravity of the position is clearly indicated in an article which we publish elsewhere this issue. Briefly summarised, the disquieting and embarrassing features are—a falling revenue, a large automatic increase in defence and other expenditure, and arrears on fleet construction which have to be provided for. It is true that the Federal Treasurer enjoys the apparent advantage of beginning the current financial period with an accumulated surplus of £2,500,000. Of that sum, however, at least £1,500,000 is needed to pay debts incurred last year the settlement of which is due in 1913-14. Much party capital has been made of the surplus left by the Fisher Government for their successors, but its magnitude is not surprising when the party borne in mind that the late Administration had £21,000,000 more revenue tospend in three years than the Deakin Government had at their disposal during a similar period. If thrift had been the order of the day the Federal surplus would have been far greater, or the States could have been supplied with a more liberal allowance of funds for their important services and works. As it is, the surplus does not suffice to cover the probable requirements of the Commonwealth for the current financial year, much less to constitute the nucleus of a growing fund available for future commitments due to the ever-expanding policies of the Federation.

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS."

"I want to call attention to the excellence of the spirit which dominates those who are opposed to us in the Federal House of Parliament."

Thus Mr. Joseph Cook prefaced some remarks at the annual convention of the People's Liberal Party of Victoria, in the Melbourne Auditorium. "I have sat in the House to-day as is my wont nowadays listening to other people talking," continued the Prime Minister, "and it is not a very inspiring experience. We have had to listen to this drivel—I will call it nothing else—that is poured out just now in the way of useless obstruction of public business. To-day furnishes an example of a day's work. We have been called swindlers and robbers in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate I was called a smug hypocrite and a deliberate liar."

It had taken fifteen hours of talk, Mr. Cook continued, to pass a Supply Bill which he had seen go through the House in fifteen minutes. It was just talk, talk, talk, words, words, words, inept, inane, abusive, vilifying that the Government had to listen to all day. It was worth £2,000 a year to listen to it and do nothing else. He had received a letter from a friend who was starting a Liberal Club at Parramatta. Liberals should not rest until there was a Liberal rallying centre in every town in Australia. These clubs would radiate Liberal influence in all directions, and wherever they existed the clarion note of freedom would ring out. This was the one thing in which the Liberals were specially behind their opponents. The latter got hold of the young people and took them into the Labor ranks when they should be among the Liberals. Many an old-time Liberal lost his sons to the other side, and socials and dances and influences of that kind were the cause. Liberals should remove that cause. Senator Pearce had told the people of Bendigo that the Labor Party of Australia was in line with the Liberals of the motherland, and that the Liberals here were reactionaries and Tories, and that Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, and Lloyd George would not know them. This was an impudent claim for which there was not the slightest warrant.

INSANITY ON THE INCREASE.

Authorities on mental science see much cause for alarm in the rapid spread of insanity throughout the world during the past few years. They see in it a problem the solution of which presents equal, if not greater, difficulties than the dreaded white plague and the deadly cancer. "There is no doubt," said Dr. Jones, the Victorian Inspector-General for Lunacy to day, "that insanity is becoming far too prevalent in the civilised world of recent years. The malady has assumed alarming proportions, and unless something is done to check it, I am almost afraid to think what will happen." Dr. Jones is returning to Victoria by the Otway, after having represented his State at various medical congresses in the old country. To an interviewer he remarked:—"I attended in London, the International Medical Congress, at which there were between 7,000 and 8,000 delegates from various parts of the world. The proceedings being conducted in English, French, German, and Italian, and in our particular section we had some very valuable papers and discussions.

"It was pointed out by various speakers that we were only just beginning to realise the important part that syphilis and venereal diseases generally play in cases of incurable insanity. I was able to quote statistics from my own State dealing with this matter, and the delegates were much interested in a paper I gave on the newer methods of lunacy administration, which have been adopted throughout Australia. I had the honor of proposing that the congress should urge upon the Governments the necessity of appointing a Royal Commission on the subject of veneral diseases. This recommendation, I understand, has since been acted upon by the Imperial Government." Have you any message of hope for the mentally afflicted? he was asked. "No, I can't say mental scientific research has discovered any new and lasting remedy for the malady," he replied. "Of course, our methods have improved wonderfully, and a good deal of laboratory work is being carried on. So far, however, this work has not shown any great and beneficial results. At some of the newer institutions they have adopted various forms of electric baths, which have had fairly satisfactory results in certain cases of mental afflictions of the neurasthenic type. Such baths are very good for the nerves." What, briefly, are the causes of insanity? "They are three," replied Dr. Jones. "First, there is the questions of inheritance, which is an important factor. Secondly, we have it as the result of syphilis and other venereal diseases. Alcoholism is also largely responsible for the increase in the disease. It might be safely taken for granted that all cases of insanity have been derived from one or other of the sources I have mentioned. There is no such thing as insanity from blighted love in these days. If there is it clearly shows that the patient had previously some neurasthenic tendency. In other words, there was a soft spot on the brain."

1,400 MILES IN OPEN BOATS.

The island steamer Tofua arrived at Sydney on Wednesday from Samoa with details of the loss of the American barquentine Amaranth and the perilous trip of the crew in open boats. The Amaranth, a vessel of 1,068 tons (Captain C. N. Nielsen), was bound from Newcastle for San Francisco with a cargo of coal. She was totally destroyed on Jarvis Island on August 30 at 7-40 p.m. Everything was done to save the ship. Soundings were taken and a depth of 21 feet aft and 18 feet forward was found. Considerable time was taken in trying to float her. The yards were backed against the wind and preparations were made to run the anchors out astern, but when a considerable portion of the keel came floating alongside it was decided to leave the ship. All hands immediately took to the boats, and made for the shore, as it was impossible to keep the boats from getting smashed against the ship's side. A few stores had already been placed in the boats. An hour later—about 11-30 p.m.—the ship broke in two, the forward part from the mizzen mast turning over on the starboard side and seaward until the stern was smashed on a flat rock. The chief officer (Mr. A. N. Johnston), who had charge of the boat that arrived at Apia on September 15, stated:—"The island was explored for water, but without success. After dividing our provisions in equal portions between two boats we set sail for Samoa. The two boats kept together till noon the next day, when after comparing position, it was decided that the captain's boat, being better equipped and containing his wife and child, should sail ahead and make the best time possible. This the captain reluctantly consented to do, so he shook out his reef and at 6 p.m. was out of sight being well ahead of us. Next day I decided to shape my course for Danger Island, so that in the event of running short of water we could obtain a fresh supply. On the seventh and eighth we had some very heavy rain squalls, and managed to collect enough water to fill our barrels so I kept well to the westward, laying a course for the Samoa group. On Sunday, the fifteenth, we sighted the Island of Upola, distant about 20 miles. The wind was light and baffling during the day, but on getting nearer to the island we caught the night land breeze. At 3-30 on Monday morning, September 15, we moored to a buoy in Apia Harbor, having been 13 days 9 hours covering a distance of 1,400 miles in an open dingy, 13 ft. long. The captain's boat arrived safely at Pago Pago about the same date, having had practically the same experience. We understand that the U.S.A. warship Princeton had already left Pago Pago in search of the second mate's boat, which, however, reached Apia safely. All the men looked sunburnt, but were apparently none the worse for their 14 days' trip."

A.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FORTHCOMING ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Bandmann Opera Company opens in Bombay on October 30, at the Royal Opera House, when the following pieces will be performed:—'Autumn Manœuvres', 'Pink Lady,' 'The Girl in the Taxi', 'Gipsy Love', 'Princess Caprice,' and 'Sunshine Girl.' In addition to these, there will also be revived 'The Count of Luxembourg', 'The Girl in the Train', 'A Runaway Girl', 'Dairy Maids' and 'Geisha.'

On the 20th November the Londoners Company will produce the latest revues for three days.

On November 24th, Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky trio will open for six days. The Royal Opera House management, when seen by a representative, informed him that there was no occasion for any apprehension on the part of the European Defence Association or kindred bodies respecting Miss Maud Allan's appearance in Bombay, owing to the Royal Opera House management having always been keen to maintain their prestige and to prevent any company appearing in the Opera House which might in any way offend their patrons. The management's aim has been to provide a high standard of amusements, so that heads of families could take their younger members without afterwards regretting having done so.

The new battleship which is to be laid down at Devonport Dockyard after the Warspite has been launched in November will be named the Royal Oak.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.

THE POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page* 7.)

Vale of Tears. Crossing then the nullah, jack took them amongst the crops to the east of the meet and then ran them clean out of scent, after a hunt of about 10 minutes. Amongst those out this morning were Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, Mrs. Fordyce, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. Symonds, and Miss Couchman, Captains Berkeley, Riley, Sarson, Lloyd, Meynell, Middleton, Martin, Vines, and Messrs. Beamish, Richardson, Lake, Edwards, and Gould.

STRIKE OF BEEF BUTCHERS.

A mild sensation was caused amongst the Poona house-keepers owing to a strike amongst the beef butchers. The strike was caused, I understand, by the butchers being ordered to occupy different stalls to the ones that they had occupied for a long time past. The order was issued by the European Sergent in charge of the market, the idea being to have those butchers selling beef of the first sort on one side and those selling beef of the second sort on the other side. The butchers held that no notice had been given of the new order and refused to leave their old stalls. As they refused to comply with the order they were requested to leave the market. The strike entailed a considerable amount of inconvenience to the local house-keepers, hotels, etc., but fortunately prompt action was taken by the market authorities and the matter was put straight. The whole thing seemed unnecessary to the ordinary public, and it is to be hoped such little contretemps will be avoided whenever possible in the future.

PLAGUE.

The results of the plague are felt in various ways. The Bunnia in the bazaar, for instance, suddenly takes it into his head that it is too dangerous to reside in Poona and collecting all the bail carts available fills them with his goods and chattels and a few tents and sets off for Chinchwad (10 miles away) or some other salubrious spot. In most cases he takes no steps to inform his clients that he will not be transacting business for a few days with the results that on sending up (in my own case it was for horse food) for some commodity, one is informed that the Bunnia has closed his shop for a few days and can make no supplies until he returns from having taken his family out of Poona on account of plague. It seldom seems to dawn on them to put a man in temporary charge till they return themselves.

THE "QUAKER GIRL."

In response to an invitation received from all sides the A. D. C. gave two more performances of 'the Quaker Girl" at the Gymkhana on Tuesday and Wednesday. Originally fixed for the preceding Friday, the performance had to be postponed owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Vines, whose charming singing and dancing goes so far to ensure the success of the play. The prices of the seats were on this occasion reduced to Rs. 3, Re. 1 and annas 8, respectively, and the enterprise was rewarded by the presence on both evenings of a large and enthusiastic audience, drawn chiefly from the soldiers of the garrison. The wane of the Poona season and the consequent departure to the Hills of those who, from inclination or duty, follow the Government in its autumnal move, necessitated a number of alterations in the caste. The part of "Prudence" was filled at short notice by Miss Roussac, who aided by a charming presence and sweet voice, scored a great success. Her original part of "Rachel Pym", the austere Quakeress, was filled by Mr. Sharp, who brought into the part an element of burlesque, which perhaps the author never intended, but which was very well received. Mr. Fyffe played "Captain Chatheris" with credit and altogether the revival, beset, as it seemed, with difficulties, was a great success, and we all hope that the result was as pleasing to the Treasurer as it was to the audience.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Our London correspondent, writing on October 3, says:—In the agony column on Monday appeared the following agonizing appeal:—

"Will any gentleman who has had experience tell me of any method, that is not too painful, of making a man's chin bald? Have tried barium sulphide.—Address "Tired of Shaving," P.499. The *Times* Office, E.C."

I thought at first that this might be a trading dures and that on the following day "P. 499" would be advised by some enterprising form to try so and so's safety razor which makes shaving the greatest pleasure in life, etc., etc. But "P. 492" appears to be a genuine advertiser. Someone suggests that the only remedy is for P 499 to have his head removed in not "too painful" a manner.

I observe that under the will of Mr. Peter Coats, his nephew, Mr. Lawrence Nugent Hope only takes possession of the lands in Herefordshire left to him on "attaining the age of 30." I presume that Mr. Coats was one of those wise people who think that 21 is quite too early for a young man to become actual possessor of large states. I have always thought that heirs of property, big or little, should not come of age until they are at least 25." This might be bad for "comedy actresses" money lenders *et hoc genus omne*, but good for the young man and his family.

"Of course we in Ireland are not surprised at a typical Englishman, like Lord Loreburn suggesting a "compromise." So writes Sir J. C. Meredith of Dublin, a Protestant supporter of Home Rule. Lord Loreburn a "typical Englishman." Whatever will they say "North of the Tweed?"

Hitherto as scoffers have not failed to observe the North-East Ulster Army has been dulled with no more formidable weapons than dummy rifles. Sir Edward Carson in the speech he made to the Raphoe Contingent yesterday is reported to have said that he hoped to inspect them again in increased numbers and with a rifle on "each shoulder!". This would indeed be making up for lost opportunities. What, however, he doubtless said or intended to say was a rifle on each man's shoulder.

Pigs in Ireland have decreased by nearly 300,000 since last year, the present figures being only 1,060,380 as against 1,323,957 in 1912, and 1,415,119 in 1911.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

Delhi will be visited during the coming cold weather by a number of distinguished visitors. The Duches of Aosta, the sister-in-law of the King of Italy, will make a stay there and, as already announced, Mr. Abrahms of the India Office and Mr. King, M.P., are both expected.

India exported to Switzerland in 1911 £413,500 of goods, an increase of £36,000 on 1910. Switzerland sent back in the same year £324,200 worth of cotton goods, £144,500 worth of condensed milk and £169,800 worth of watches.

The amount of donation to the Hindu University received from October 1 to 15 Rs. 7,630. Messrs. L. Nanak Chand and Ram Ratan of Simla each contributing among others Rs. 250. The total amount of donations up to October 15, including valuations of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000 granted by Jodpur, Kashmir and Bikaner Durbars, at 3 1-2 per cent. is Rs. 41,12,401-8-4.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R.M. POORE, D.S.O., and the officers of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars at Bangalore forwarded a congratulatory cablegram to London wishing H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught joy and felicity on the occasion of his marriage with the Duchess of Fife. The Prince as well as his father, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, served in the 7th Hussars, the Prince having been with the regiment through the South African War. On his promotion to Captain he was transferred to the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The Bangalore Boys Scouts also sent a congratulatory message to the Royal bridegroom.

The manœuvres in India this year will not be on a large scale, but the principal concentration will be in a new quarter—about Jaunary. Dacca will be the centre of the work. The British troops will probably be drawn from among the 8th Hussars, 11th R. H. A. Brigade, 4th and 9th R. F. A. Brigade and battalions of the Royal Scots, the King's Own East Yorkshire Regiment, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Black Watch, Middlesex Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and other regiments. There will also be manœuvres in the South of India.

An interesting table has been compiled by the *Indian and Eastern Engineer* giving a comparison of the main heads of expenditure in the six chief ports of India at the beginning and at the close of the decade 1902-1912. The totals, in lakhs of rupees, taking them in round figures, have increased in Calcutta from 72½ to 133½; in Bombay from 56 to 77½; in Madras from 10 to 16½; in Karachi from 14½ to 30½; and in Rangoon from 14½ to 37. In Chittagong the expenditure has risen from Rs 97,000 to 1½ lakhs. The expenditure on works and repairs included in these totals in 1912 amounted to about 9 lakhs in Calcutta; 12½ in Bombay; 1½ in Madras; in Karachi; and 10½ in Rangoon; while Chittagong spent Rs, 35,000. The enormous growth of the aggregate revenue and expenditure in Calcutta, amounting to over 90 per cent, is very striking, while both Karachi and Rangoon show increases of well over 100 per cent.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The market opened somewhat dull to-day, but there was moderate business passing in the afternoon. Coal shares were inclined to be easier, but jute prices were well maintained. Barabonis were at Rs. 16; Boxard Ramgarh, Rs. 11, and Rs. 11-2.; Bhalgora, Rs. 23; Standard, Rs. 22. In jutes, Barnagores were at Rs. 77; Kamarhatty (ords), Rs. 123 and Rs. 121; Kanknarah, Rs. 184 and Rs. 185.

NEW HIGHWAYMEN.

REVOLVER OUTRAGES ON MOTORISTS.

A fresh chapter was added in mail week to the long series of highway robberies from which motorists have recently suffered in the magnificent Palizade Park at New Jersey, opposite New York City.

As Mrs. Dan Fellows Platt was driving in a lonely part of the park two men sprang in front of the car and at the revolver's point ordered her to stop.

"Throw your money and jewels into the road and you can proceed without injury," they shouted. The frightened lady explained that she had no money or jewellery with her, and the highwaymen, believing her to be too terror-stricken to deceive them, quietly said "All right; start your machine." Scarcely able to steer owing to her excitement, Mrs. Platt passed out of sight.

A few moments later the bandits, by means of a tree trunk stretched across the road, brought to a standstill a touring car belonging to Mr. John S. Mabon, of New York. At the point of the revolver Mr. Mabon and his wife and daughter were forced to stand in a line on the road while the highwaymen searched them, taking dol. 50 (£10) in cash and a watch and chain from Mr. Mabon, and pulling two fine diamond rings from the fingers of Mrs. Mabon. Miss Mabon was not wearing any jewellery.

Finally the robbers gave Mr. Mabon two hard raps on the head with the butt of a revolver and shouted, "Get back into your car quick!" Mr. Mabon hurriedly started, but the car had not gone more than a dozen yards when a volley of shots rang out and the two rear tyers were riddled with shots and burst. The highwaymen, thereupon, disappeared into the woods. Mr. Mabon's car was towed into Hackensack half an hour later by another car.

The police who had in the meantime been informed of the attack upon Mrs. Platt, organised a body of citizens, scoured the woods without success.

Shortly before Mrs. Platt was stopped two other highwaymen were captured by a motorist who had pluckily resisted their efforts to rob him. They were identified as the men who some weeks ago stopped a motor-car driven by Mr. William McAdoo, chief magistrate of New York City, and took from him and his brother the contents of their pockets.

As the result of more than a dozen highway robberies of which motorists have been the victims a vigilance committee was formed on Tuesday night by wealthy residents of the New Jersey suburbs of New York.

"NO GOOD WOMEN."

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S DECLARATION.

"UNEXPURGATED" BOOK.

A trenchant attack upon the militant Suffragist movement is delivered by Sir Almroth Wright, the distinguished pathologist and physiologist in "The Unexpurgated Case against Woman Suffrage" (Constable, 2s. 6d. net). It will be remembered that last year Sir Almroth caused no small hubbub among the Suffragists by a remarkable letter to "The Times" denouncing what he called the hysteria and folly of their campaign.

Sir Almroth Wright declares that woman has hitherto "stifled discussion by placing her taboo upon anything seriously unflattering being said about her in public." In this volume he tells us that he will set aside this convention and speak what he conceives to be the indisputable but unflattering truth, hence the epithet "unexpurgated."

The Suffragists are summed up as "The women who want to have everything for nothing, the wives who do not see that they are beholden to man for anything, and those who consider that they have not made a sufficiently good bargain for themselves—in short, all the ungrateful women." Woman as a class is pronounced "an insolvent citizen." She contributes little to the finances of the State, he says. If she has money it has been made for her in the vast number of instances by man, and being a dependant of man it follows that she is not entitled to a vote.

"PHYSICAL SANCTION OF LAWS."

Moreover a vote represents physical force and woman does not possess that force.

"A virile and imperial race will not brook any attempt at forcible control by women." Viewed from this standpoint "force" A Woman's Suffrage measure stands on an absolutely different basis to any other extension of the suffrage." It would "undermine the physical sanction of the laws."

Woman is asserted to be intellectually unfit to exercise the vote. The feminine mind "is over-influenced by individual instances, arrives at conclusions on incomplete evidence has a very imperfect sense of proportion, accepts the congenial as true and rejects the uncongenial as false." She has extraordinary illusions about herself and there is a "not very unusual type of spinster" to be found even on County Councils who "is completely unconscious of the sexual element in herself and in human nature generally."

Her morality is as defective as her intellect. According to Sir Almroth "It is personal and domestic, not public morality which is instinctive in her. It would be difficult to find any one who would trust a woman to be just to the rights of others in the case where the material interests of her children or of a devoted husband were involved. Woman is almost without moral sense in the matter of executing a public trust, such as voting or attaching herself to political association with a view to influencing votes. . . .

"In this matter one would not be very far from the truth if one alleged that there are no good women but only women who have lived under the influence of good men. Even more serious than this postponement of public to private morality is the fact that even reputedly ethical women will, in the interest of what they take to be idealistic causes, violate laws which are universally accepted as being of moral obligation."

CAUSE OF SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The cause of the Suffrage movement Sir Almroth sees in two facts—that "an excess female population has made economic difficulties for women" and that "the severe sexual restrictions which here obtain have bread in her sex-hostility." The real aim is "to give to woman an economic independence out of the earnings and taxes of man." If it succeeded, if the ambitions of the Suffragist could be realised, every assembly, board, university and learned society would "be converted into an epicene institution until we shall have everywhere one vast cock-and-hen show."

It is not the good women who are "passionately concerned about the Suffrage." "It is always the woman who is galled either by physiological hardships, or by the fact that she has not the same amount of money as man, or by the fact that man does not desire her as a co-partner in work and withholds the homage which she thinks he ought to pay to her intellect." The education of girls is declared to be largely responsible for "this kind of grievance."

"The girl is not taught anything about woman's physical disabilities, she is not told—she is left to discover it for herself when too late—that child and husband are to woman physiological requirements. ... She is not made to realise that the woman who cannot work with her hands is generally hard put to earn enough to keep herself alive in the incomplete condition of a spinster."

This philippic against a whole sex closes with an appeal to educators to open the eyes of girls to understand that individual woman will shower upon individual woman "every good thing Saff age or no Suffrage, she never could have procured for herself."

SCOTT EXPEDITION MEDALS.

At the first meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on November 10, when Mr. Raymond Priestley will give an account of the work and adventures of the northern part of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, the president, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, will present to the surviving officers, staff, and men, on behalf of the society, a special Antarctic medal. The medal has been specially designed, and will contain on one side a portrait of Captain Scott and on the other a sledge party prepared to start for the South. The inscription on the ob... Antarctic Expedition 19... F. Scott, C.V.... the rever... Geographi... covery, 1913. request of the Itali... the president wil... the great Humbo... that society in ... Duplicates in sil... Mrs. Wilson, M... Mrs. Evans, th... Evans.

More than ... carried by ... Packet Com... months.

The Rev... oldest C... has die... three...

TES FROM THE MAIL.

TEN-POUND POTATOES.

ome giant potatoes have been dug at pping, in the Lincolnshire Fens. Three ples weighed 10lb. 10oz. The heaviest, Up-to-Date, was 4lb. 2 oz., which is a rd for the Fenland, and probably the ole country. Another, an Evergood, was . 8 oz., and the lightest, an Up-to-Date, ned the scales at 3lb.

DEATH CAUSED BY SLAP.

A man named James Dickinson, who ived recently from Leith, Scotland, where s relatives reside, has been sentenced to x months' imprisonment for manaughter. He slapped a woman on the ce during an argument on August 27 and e woman fell and broke her neck.—

M. MAXIM GORKY'S HEALTH.

M. Maxim Gorky, the famous Russian riter, is suffering from a mysterious alady the nature of which is unknown. Under medical advice, he left Capri, which as been his home for some time past, for Naples, accompanied by his wife. Three octors are attending M. Gorky, whose literary labour continues, however. He is at present engaged upon a work destined for publication after his death.

HEART OF DOUBLE WEIGHT.

Giving evidence at Darwen respecting the death of a collier named Elias Wood, aged thirty-four, Dr. Haworth, the borough medical officer, said that the man's heart weighed 576 drachms, the average weight of the heart of a man of his physique being 300 drachms. He attributed his abnormal enlargement to heavy labour. The case is believed to be without parallel.

THE REWARD OF MARRIAGE.

Provided that he marries within six months, Mr. Nelson Roe is to receive the three farms in co. Tipperary of his brother, Mr. Brooklyn Roe, whose estate is valued at £6,281. Should the condition not be complied with the property is to revert to a cousin.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PLANS.

Lord Rosebery's rare appearances on public occasions are likely to be fewer than ever in future. It is understood that he intends to live in greater retirement. Under his direction a new chapel is being built and a burial ground laid out at Rosebery, the Midlothian estate of the family, which has an isolated situation in the hills. On their completion it is stated that his lordship will make long stays at Rosebery.

75TH NOVEL AT 75.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday in mail week and by an interesting coincidence is at present working on her seventy-fifth novel. Her invention and resource are as fertile as ever, and she takes a keen interest in current events. Only recently she published a new novel called "Miranda."

LONDON-PARIS AIR RACE.

Mr. H. E. Perrin, secretary of the Royal Aero Club, Great Britain, has returned to London from Rheims, where he made preliminary arrangements for an aerial race between London and Paris next year and in 1915. The prizes to be offered next year will amount to £1,500, half of which will, it is understood, be provided by the International Correspondence Schools. In 1914 the start will be from London and in 1915 from Paris. The competitors will be subjected to handicap rules, which are now being framed jointly by the Aero Clubs of Great Britain and France.

RIGHT TO USE THE SWORD.

That Russian officers adhere to their rights of protecting themselves from insult by using their sword was proved by an unpleasant adventure (related by the "Retch") which recently befel a workman named Gromoff in a St. Petersburg tramway car. Gromoff, who was rather the worse for drink, insulted an officer, who drew his sword and soundly belaboured Gromoff over the head and shoulders with the flat. The workman had to be taken to the hospital. Probably no notice will be taken of the officer's action, in which he was fully justified by Russian military code.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ROMANCE.

Carnwath House, the residence at Fulham of the late Lord Carnwath, is being pulled down. Formerly known as Lonsdale House it had a series of notable occupants, including the first Lord Lonsdale. Under a cedar tree, still standing in the grounds, Mr. Gladstone, it is said, proposed to Miss Glynne. The most curious feature of the House is a wistaria tree which comes up through the floor of one of the living rooms its trunk rising to the height of the ceiling before it finds an outlet through the brickwork to the exterior of the House, where it was alive and flourishing up to the beginning of the work of demolition

A KING'S WOOING.

The first party of visitors was conducted round the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, by the newly-appointed official guide, Mr. L. O. Faraker. Mr. Faraker made a brief survey of the museum and in a most interesting way discribed special objects. The original Bayeux tapestry, he observed, was supposed to have been the work of Matilda, to honour her husband William the Conqueror. The story of William's wooing somehow hardly justified this belief in many people's minds. Matilda at first would have none of William, but William would not be daunted. He attacked Matilda, threw her on the ground, and pulled her hair. These methods of gentle suasion being unavailing, he finally used a horsewhip, which elicited the faint response, "Yes, William."

158 MILES ON ENGINE RAIL.

A Russian Pole named Totras[illegible]d at Crewe with having [illegible]ondon and North-Western [illegible]ying his fare, was stated [illegible]from the night Irish [illegible]exhausted condition. [illegible]ched Crewe at 1-17 [illegible]yhead, the young [illegible]reen the engine [illegible]hanging on the [illegible]n that perilous po[illegible] 158 miles from [illegible]e wet through, he [illegible]t and he had to be [illegible]given restoratives [illegible]fore the magis[illegible]ted to see his [illegible]ey, and hearing [illegible]would stop at [illegible] the risk of [illegible] between the [illegible] train began [illegible]e position [illegible] lucky

THE "SPANISH PRISONER."

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF A HEAVY SWINDLE.

Our planting correspondent, says the *Times of Ceylon*, who has been carefully leading on the "Spanish Prisoner" gang of swindlers equally for his own amusement and the benefit of those of our readers who may in the future be troubled with the attentions of this singularly audacious gang (which seems from reports in the Indian papers to be working the East pretty thoroughly just now) sends us to-lay a parcel of enclosures which he rightly characterizes as "the end of the story," for it would seem that the natural and eminently desirable end, *i. e.*, the exposure and conviction of the precious gang of scoundrels concerned is not to be. It will be remembered that the last stage of our correspondent's dealings with the firm had been marked by the hurried demise of the unfortunate "prisoner" in view of the pressing demands for more specific details of his alleged relationship with our correspondent, the suggestion that it would be eminently suitable for the deceased's good-looking ward to take up her residence with her long-lost kinsman's family, and the hint (the first actual reference to money in the whole correspondence) that the requisite "palm-oil" would have to be shortly forthcoming to enable the deceased gentleman's luggage and its concealed hoard of bank-notes to be extracted from the cruel clutches of the Portuguese Government. The latest, and what it seems must be the last move in this distinctly amusing game, has now been made. With faltering hand Eduardo Blanco indites a final letter of thanks to his benefactor and expires; the ward herself sends not only a letter in broken English whose unintelligibility does not conceal the fact that it is meant to express fervent gratitude and a lively expectation of future happiness in the bosom of our correspondent's family, but a photograph of herself depicting a quiet and pleasant looking young person who, despite her quite prepossessing appearance, could obviously not say Boo to a goose. Last but not least, the budget contains a very practical communication from the priest who has been conducting the negotiations as a friend of the family. He has got so far as to name the figure this time, which is £118, no more nor less, plus the travelling expenses of himself and the Senorita Blanco to her new guardian's residence. There the comedy must end, for the British Ambassador at Madrid informs our correspondent that nothing can be done unless he cares to come over in person and be prepared to spend a large sum of money in laying the rascals concerned by the heels As we have all along suggested, it is clear that the Spanish police are working hand in glove with the organisers of a swindle that might well be considered too to transparent to delude the veriest Simple Simon, though the scope of its promoter's operations, seems to indicate that such is by no means the case.

A BRILLIANT JEW.

A writer in the *Saturday Review*, in a study of Sir Rufus Isaacs, once described him thus:—"A type of Jew extremely rare in our day; because with all the intellectual and imaginative gifts of his race, he has a weight of character and simplicity and straight forwardness method which save him from the defects of his qualities. It is the instinct of the Jew to fasten upon and absorb and, ultimately, to change the tradition of the country, to which he is attached; and it is perhaps only in England that there is a tradition great enough to withstand this constant and insidious attack. His career has been remarkable and is due chiefly to very great abilities devoted to building on a foundation of hard work, and also not a little to his successful conduct of commercial cases, to his ability in detecting financial fraud and, perhaps, to his legal work in newspaper cases. And the thing most to his credit is that, in spite of his high office, it is not as a politician that he has so far been most successful, but as a lawyer.

AS A LAWYER.

"To see Sir Rufus Isaacs at his best you must see him in that occupation from which his success is fast weaning him—pleading a cause at the Bar. A big criminal case is always the thin in which a lawyer most reveals himself; and it was, in his extremely rare appearances as defender in criminal cases that Sir Rufus Isaacs was generally supposed to "let himself go" most. But it is really when a man like this has a great vested strength behind him and can afford to appear to restrain himself, that you see his greatest strength; and it is therefore in a closely pressed Crown prosecution, such as that in the Seddon case, that Sir Rufus Isaacs is most truly in character. When a man lets himself go you know all there is to know; when he restrains himself you wonder what there is behind; and Sir Rufus Isaacs has an almost unique power of suggesting that behind his moderate and restrained utterances, there lies a whole world of moral certainty and legal conviction. It is his advocate's trade, of course; and he brings to it the facile convictions of the Jew.

AT CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Watch him in a long cross-examination; his countenance, that has something both of Savonarola and Dante in it, is composed in a melancholy and though ful solemnity as he glances, now up at the lantern of the Court, as though to detach his mind from all influence of surrounding personality, and now at the witness with a flash of wondering and incredulous disdain; and now at the Judge, as at one who should see and observe how this witness is giving himself away.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

HEALTHY LIFE IN INDIA.

HOW TO OBTAIN AND MAINTAIN IT.

"The higher the temperature, the lower the health."

Who will deny the general truth of this statement?

With the heat come enfeebled digestion and lowered nerve tone; and, as Dr. Claude L. Wheeler writes in "Nerve Weakness: Its Cause and Cure": "Lowered nerve tone renders one liable to bacterial attack, to enteric fever, malaria, etc."

It is obvious, therefore, that, for healthy life, the nerve tone must be kept at its highest point. For this purpose, as this physician has pointed out, "protein and phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities," and "a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would obviously be exactly what is needed in such cases."

This combination accurately describes Sanatogen, which, as Dr. Wheeler states, "is a highly-concentrated and very nutritious food endowed with special tonic properties." He adds, "The debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water." This explains why Sanatogen is universally used throughout India to obtain full mental and bodily vigour when it has been lost, and to maintain it when it has been regained.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY.

"When the modern history of Britain comes to be fairly written there will be no chapter in it more creditable than that which concerns its relations with the peoples of the Nile basin during the past thirty years," writes Mr. Sidney Low in the "Fortnightly Review."

"That space of time, brief enough in the life of nations, almost covers our military occupation of Egypt and our control of its affairs. And within it a small number of British soldiers, civil officials, engineers, and educationists, directed by a great administrative financier, and a great soldier-statesman, have performed a work of reform and reconstruction which cannot easily be overpraised. Nothing that England has done in Asia or France in Africa has been so swift, so certain, so unquestionably beneficial to the world at large and to the populations immediately concerned.

OUR LUCKY BLUNDER.

"One of our lucky blunders saved Egypt from France, from the Turks, even from the Bourses; it placed us securely astride the short route to India; it eventually created for us a new Empire in the Sudan and rescued that great area from anarchy and barbarism; it initiated the regeneration of Egypt, financial, economic, political, so that now, while those who were young when the process began are not yet old, the country is more prosperous, more stable, more progressive, more

PREPARING FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In the last few years, lit by the fires that have flared from continent to continent throbbing to the march of armies and the movement of world-diplomacy, we have left our officials to do their work on the Nile almost unnoticed. But the work has gone on, quietly and steadily, though with many checks and setbacks; and if we take stock of it to-day we see that the process of reform is maintained and that with every year that passes we are doing some thing to redeem the promise with which we entered upon military occupation of the Khedivial dominions. "We are preparing the Egyptian people for self-government and self-realisation; though not in our time or for long afterwards will the goal be reached.

"The guiding and controlling spirits of the great adventure were two: Cromer, who redeemed the land from the the clutches of its creditors; and Kitchener, who saved it from the menace of barbarian invaders. The financial genius who made Egypt self-sustaining shares the chief honours of the enterprise with the supremely competent organiser who remodelled her army and reconquered the Sudan and in the two concise annual Reports in which Lord Kitchener gives an account of his stewardship we can discover how far Egypt has gone on the road to stable nationhood since Major Kitchener, R.E., was commanding the Egyptian cavalry when Wolseley dragged his slow column up the Nile nine-and-twenty years ago.

KITCHENER'S PICTURESQUE CAREER.

"Lord Kitchener has been engaged in activities of all kinds during his strangely varied career, which began, it may be remembered, with the peaceful and scholarly duty of assisting in the archæological survey of Palestine. From biblical antiquities to Omdurman and Paardeberg and Pretoria and Simla and back to Cairo, how long and stirring a march! In the course of it Lord Kitchener has found himself called upon more than once to construct a constitution, though this is the first time that he has had to create a Parliament. For that is what the reformed Egyptian Legislative Assembly is eventually destined to become."

A HOMESTEAD LAW.

"An important reform is that which is called "the Five Feddan Law," enacted last year. It is intended to protect the small cultivator, the man who farms five Egyptian acres or less, from having his land, house, or farming utensils seized for debt. The principle is that of the Homestead Law in the United States, and of that which makes the 'bien de famille insaisissable,' in France; it is also that of the Punjab Land Alienation Act in India."

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned at an inquest at Deal on Sept. 27 on the body of Capt. F. B. Lefroy, aged thirty, of the Leinster Regt., attached to the West African Regt., who was found in bed shot through the head, with a revolver in his hand. A letter to his wife, marked "If found on me to be opened by the addressee only," was not opened at the inquest. It was stated that Capt. Lefroy, who had served in India, was depressed because he was under instructions to return to Africa.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

PELISSIANA.

When Pelissier took a house at Finchley he acquired at the same time an immaculate bed of red geraniums situated on the lawn by the front door. His first act on entering was to leap from the window-ledge into the midst of the flowers, completely destroying the whole bed. In answer to the expostulations of relatives and friends, Mr. Pelissier smiled and said that when a boy he lived in this very house with his parents, but was never allowed on the lawn because he might damage this wonderful border.

The great advantage of this house, he said, was that from no part of the garden could you see the Crystal Palace.

On the door of one room he had a notice "Office hours, 10-4 a. m. to 10.18 a. m." He liked business, he said, and that was why he never sang on the sands, but always went to a hall, so as to get the money first.

Once an old lady, after having watched the performance for some time, turned to a friend and remarked in an audible voice; "Well, well, they seem quite happy after all, don't they—poor things!"

King Edward at the command performance by "The Follies" at Sandringham laughed so immoderately that he began to chock and "The Follies" were not certain whether they ought to stop the show or proceed with it. "Pelissier, sitting at the piano, grew very serious and wide-eyed, and Lewis Sydney, never at any time "all smiles," seemed weighed down by a sense of insufferable gloom—at which, of course, the King laughed and chocked the more.

PUNCTUALITY.

In one of our boatyards the other day (says the "Glasgow News"). a boilermaker had his hammer high in the air ready to strike, when the dinner bell rang. The blow was not struck. At the first clang of the bell the hammer was dropped, and off rushed the eager toiler for his dinner.

The foreman had happened to notice this little comedy. He said nothing, but made up his mind to watch our friend carefully and see if he were as ready to start as he was to stop. But the foreman had also been observed; the thoughtful look in his eye had been noted, and word was passed on to the boilermaker.

The dinner hour passed, and the foreman returned early and took up a position from which he could watch the start made by the punctual boilermaker.

Greatly was he amused when he saw him standing with his hammer high in the air ready to bring it down at the first stroke of the commencement bell.

YOUNG IDEA.

A little Boston girl, about four or five years old, was enjoying a slide upon the sidewalk, when her heels flew up and she fell with great force upon the stones. A lady picked her up, and asked, kindly: "You poor little mite, how did you fall?" The tiny child looked up into her kind friend's face, and, with the tears streaming down her cheeks, sobbed: "Vertically ma'am."

BONNIE BLUE FACE.

It may have been caused by indigestion, or it may have been due to over-indulgence in port or something else, but the gentleman's complexion was decidedly purplish. He seated himself inside a tramcar at Govan Cross.

"Here, Annie," he said affably to a bright-eyed little girl who with three other poorly-dressed children was disporting herself along the seat of the vehicle, despite her mother's injunction to "sit still." The maid obeyed, and the gentleman lifted her up on his knee. "My name's no' Annie," she observed. "What is it?" he asked, "Merry," was the reply. "Well, Mary that's for sweets," said the gentleman, slipping two pennies into her grimy paw. "What age are you?" he pursued. "Six," answered "Merry," admiring alternately the pennies and the face of her benefactor.

One could feel that her childish mind was busily engaged framing something in the shape of a complimentary expression of thanks. It came. Once more she gazed admiringly at his glowing visage. "My," she said, fervently, "but you've got a bonnie blue face."—"Glasgow News."

TOO LONG!

A small schooner, the Molly Gray, out of Bristol, not long ago was making her way into harbour in a heavy fog which had shut down unexpectedly and had caused a deal of grumbling on board. The pilot particularly was anxious and unhappy. Suddenly at an early hour in the morning the fog lifted a little, and the Molly Gray's pilot saw right ahead of him a big liner.

The Molly Gray's helm was quickly put down, and the schooner slid under the stern of the large vessel.

Then the pilot's voice, husky with fog, rose from the Molly Gray:—

"Ship ahoy! What ship is that?"

"Dartmoor from Boston," came the answer, promptly.

"How long out?"

"Ten days."

Then, after a moment's pause, a voice from the Dartmoor sang out:—

"What's ship is that?"

"Schooner Molly Gray from Bristol," yelled the husky pilot.

"How long out?"

"Out all night," was the plaintive answer

FRIENDS.

Mrs. W. (at the matinee): "Well, I declare, there's actually somebody in the world plainer than I am! Look right over yonder—But, no—see if you can find her."

"Mrs. Y. (after searching diligently): "I can't find her."—"Harper's Magazine."

THE JARVEY.

The Dublin jarvies (says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") had no real competition when the tram strike took place, and some of them reaped a rollicking harvest.

"How much to so-and-so?," said an English visitor to a side-car driver the other day. "Five shillings, sorr," he replied, blandly, at once sizing his fare up for a moment.

"If I give you three, it will pay the fare and leave a shilling for yourself, won't it?"

"If you loike to put it that way it will, sorr," he answered, without losing a bit of his suavity. Jump up, sorr."

HOSTILITY AND HOSPITALITY.

The Glasgow-Edinburgh controversy (according to the "Glasgow News") has produced a new differential anecdote:—"When you visit in Edinburgh they invite you to look at the album; when you visit in Glasgow they run to put on the kettle."

TAX COLLECTORS QUITE HUMAN.

It is well to recognise that even the race of collectors has human attributes—that income-tax collectors may be good husbands and rate collectors excellent parents. The rate collector in this instance was a genial soul unofficially. In an unofficial moment the question was put to him, "When do you pay your own rates?" Promptly came the answer. "The day before I take out the first batch of summonses against defaulters."—"Manchester Guardian."

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INVALID'S PORT

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

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The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry*.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the word of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. P. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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...ND MATTERS.

AMERICAN MORALITY.

We wonder whether the United States Immigration Authorities have forgotten the verdict of the civilised world on the treatment in America of Maxim Gorky on account of his domestic relationships. The claims of the Americans to act as arbiters in questions of morality is more than a trifle grotesque, in view of the fact that the laxity of their divorce laws is everywhere notorious. Moreover, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco have attained the unenviable, but deserved, reputation of being the world's most vicious cities.

ROYAL TRAGEDIES.

King Otto of Bavaria, whose condition is reported to be very serious, is the most tragic Royal figure Europe has known for many years. Since 1870, he has not been in possession of his mental faculties, and for over forty years the country has been ruled by Regents. His predecessor, King Ludwig, who died insane, will always be remembered as one of the most enthusiastic admirers of Wagner.

A NOTED ENGINEER.

Mr. Herbert William Garratt, whose death is announced, was widely known in the railway world by his invention of a type of locomotive differing radically from all other railway engines. He was only in his 49th year, but had had a great deal of engineering experience. He had charge of the installation of the automatic vacuum brake on one of the leading Argentine railways, and subsequently had charge of the locomotives and rolling stock of railways in Peru, Cuba, and Lagos.

AUSTRALIA'S EMBLEM.

Wattle Day, which it is proposed to celebrate annually in London, has for some years been observed as an annual national festival in Australia. The "wattle" is the mimosa flower, which has been adopted as the national floral emblem. The festival is observed "down under" on January 26, and it is proposed to celebrate it in England on the same day, when plenty of mimosa should be available.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

A distinct loss is sustained by the Primrose League by the death of Lady Knightley of Fawsley. Before he went to the Upper House the late Lord Knightley was for forty years the Conservative representative, first of Northamptonshire and then of the Southern Division of the county, and his wife, who always took a keen interest in politics was one of the first members of the Primrose League. Lady Knightley was also present at the meeting called by Lady Glenesk for the formation of the Ladies' Grand Council.

SLIM OR STOUT?

Hamlet's girth, which is being debated in Paris, has for many years formed a subject for discussion. Most people would not probably conceive a melancholy, introspective, and very romantic character as being otherwise than thin, and no slim actor who has essayed the part has ever had recourse to padding. On the other hand Burbage, who originally played the part, was fat, which, according to Sir Herbert Tree, may have caused the famous line to assume the form it has in most texts.

A TRAVELLING PRESIDENT.

Since his election President Poincare has travelled so much that it is only fitting that a new special train should be built for him. A Presidential train is in existence, but the vehicles are out of date, and unfit for travelling at high speed. The President intends to visit at least eight of the French departments during every year he holds office.

FOURPENCE A MILE.

After the cycle-car the cycle-cab. This is a new development of the side-car as affixed to motor-cycles, the vehicle having the form of a miniature taxicab, which will hold three people in addition to the driver of the bicycle. Its cost is only half that of the ordinary taxicab, and the inventor holds out the alluring vision of being able to "taxi" in London at a cost of no more than fourpence or fivepence a mile.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Mr. Osbert Chadwick, whose death is announced, was, like his father, a great sanitary engineer. The late Sir Edwin Chadwick was a noted worker for hygienic reform, and his son was responsible for the improved sanitary condition of many places in the colonies. He was at one time retained by the Colonial Office as consulting engineer, doing excellent work in Mauritius, Hong Kong, and Grenada, but his magnum opus was the construction of the Maltese waterworks in the eighties, for which he received his C. M. G.

NOVELISTS AND LIBRARIES.

There is very good sense in Mr. Galsworthy's letter to the "Times" on the library censorship of novels. "Let it be said emphatically," he writes, "that there is no fiercer hatred of indecency exploited for the purpose of making money, no greater loathing of obscenity for the sake of obscenity, than that which is implanted in the mind of any sincere literary workman." But at the same time he protests against a "secret tribunal of middlemen . . . assessing without check the moral value of our wares," and suggests the appointment of a small committee of authors to whom the libraries could submit any book they think of banning on the understanding that they would abide by the decision of that committee.

INCUBATOR BABY.

A WOMAN'S CLAIM TO BE THE MOTHER.

The wisdom of Solomon is needed by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose duty it is to decide the disputed parentage of the famous "incubator baby," exhibited nine years ago at the Louisiana Exhibition at St. Louis.

The baby, whom thousands used to watch in its little glass cage, is now a pretty girl the custody of whom is claimed by Mrs. Lottie Bleakley, of Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. Bleakley has fought in the courts of Illinois and Kansas for years to establish her motherhood, and the case is now referred to the Supreme Court.

The "incubator baby" has been reared and adopted by Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay Douglas, of Illinois. Mr. Douglas was an employee at the Fair Grounds in the glass-cage days of the little girl, and Mrs. Bleakley allegesthat he kidnapped the baby. He insists that Mrs. Bleakley is mistaken in imagining that she is the mother of the girl, and asserts that investigation proves conclusively that her child died a few days after birth. This Mrs. Bleakley disputes.

LA DIES' CORNER.

PEARLS THE JEWEL OF THE HOUR.

Though from time immemorial, pearls have enjoyed an honoured place in the affections of the woman who understands the art of choosing the becoming in jewels as well as in clothes, they have perhaps never occupied a more prominent position than they do at the present moment. The recent sensational theft of the £135,000 pearl necklace has thrown a light upon the value attaching to these gems when perfectly matched and of unusual size, while the new musical comedy at the Shaftesbury, "The Pearl Girl," may in a sense be said to have arisen out of the present-day vogue for those exquisite imitation gems which places the becoming ornament within reach even of the shallowest of purses. Many a legend attaches to the pearl, from that which Cleopatra is said to have dissolved within the wine-cup of Antony to the one which the ill-fated Elaine bestowed upon Lancelot. Mythology tells us that they are the tears shed by the gods for the sufferings of mortals, while another nature myth calls them solidified dewdrops, shed from the clouds into the ocean below. This association with tears causes them to be worn in times of mourning when every other style of jewel is considered inappropriate; hence, also, the custom which has recently been widely adopted among widows who have entered into their "secondes noces" of having the wedding ring of the first husband set gipsy fashion with one or more pearls, so that it can still be worn in addition to the new band.

RICHNESS OF THE ORIENT.

Although the white pearl is the most valuable when its colour is pure and its shape good, large prices are fetched by those which are tinged with other hues. Those which can boast a pinkish shade are particularly exquisite when set in conjunction with others of a creamy tone, but as they have a reputation for losing their tint in course of time, they have never maintained any very great popularity. The black pearl, always so magnificently effective upon a white neck or adorning a delicate ear, comes mostly from the South Seas, while the East also supplies us with specimens which show violet and blue shades. The richness of the Orient in pearls has led to the production in the East of some truly wonderful pearlset treasures, as, for instance, the magnificent pearl carpet, one panel of which was on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum in the early part of this year. The state garments of the Indian princes and of the Persian potentates are usually so stiff with pearl embroideries that the greatest severity in cut has to be observed in order to make them wearable.

A SCIENTIFIC VENTURE.

What the Koh-i-Nor is to the diamond the Pellegrina of Moscow is to the pearl. This is of Indian origin, and of a perfect spherical shape, in colour it is of the purest white, and its weight is as much as 28 carats. It has a curious semi-transparency which gives it peculiar beauty. The value of a pearl is proportionate to its weight, and the imitation gem is often "given away" in consequence of its undue lightness. The proportion of value to weight tends constantly to rise, and at the present time the value of a specimen that is statisfactoroy in tone and shape is calculated on a basis of 200 to 1. We have been accustomed to regard the pearl as the result of a disease in the oyster. This, however, is not strictly accurate, as the pearl results, as a matter of fact, from secretions deposited by the bivalve upon a certain parasite which makes its way within the shell. Many attempts have been made by scientists to induce the oyster to deposit similar coatings upon foreign matter introduced artificially, but the experiments have only been partially successful. The oyster responds in so far as it consents to put forth the necessary secretions, but these tend to peel off and crumble away in course of time, a characteristic which renders them valueless as ornaments of attire. Attempts are still being made in this direction on a number of different species of oyster, and there is no reason to doubt that in course of time they may be brought to a successful issue.

HOW THEY ARE BEST PRESERVED.

Effective as is the "rough" pearl in a certain type of baroque jewellery, its value is, of course, comparatively negligible in comparison with that of more perfect shape. The value of individual specimens naturally increases if they can be well matched with others of graduated sizes but of similar shape and tint, enthusiasts being willing to give as big prices for a handsome necklace as for a rare old master. Pearls are put up for auction at Christie's with as much circumstance and respect as is a Rembrandt or a Velasquez. Those who possess fine pearls have the comfort of knowing that their lustre only increases by constant wear, and certain members of our aristocracy who are the happy owners of splendid strings of historic pearls are said to be in the habit of wearing portions of them both by night and by day, it having been scientifically established that the action of the skin upon them prevents their becoming dim or discoloured. No acid must ever be allowed to come into contact with the gem, the effect being to cause the outer shell to peel off and leave a dull, yellowish surface exposed beneath. Pearls which have lost their sheen may be revived by the application of a little moist cream of tartar upon a soft camel-hair brush. This should be allowed to remain some hours before it is removed, and the process may be repeated until the lustre has been restored.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

GUN-RUNNING AT TANGIER.

Reuter telegraphed from Madrid on Sept. 26:—An official communique issued by the Foreign Office to-day states that an arrangement has been come to between France, Great Britain, and Spain by which France undertakes to use her good offices with the Sultan of Morocco to obtain the removal of the Pasha of Tangier, whose methods of dealing with the smuggling of arms and munitions through the Tangier Zone have been considered reprehensible. The Spanish Consul is also to have the right in future to attend serches made by Shereefian authorities at his instance.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAGCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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—the fabric for the family.

For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Shirts, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.
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A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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88, Albert Road, Dalston, London, N. E., Eng.—"For some years I suffered from nasty face blemishes which gradually spread round my neck, arms and chest. The pain at times was unbearable and they caused a continual itching and irritating feeling. At night I could get very little sleep and of a day time I felt ashamed to be seen.

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No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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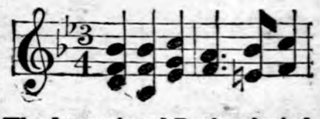

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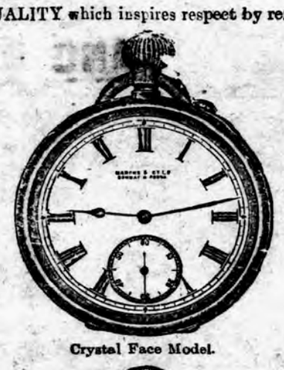
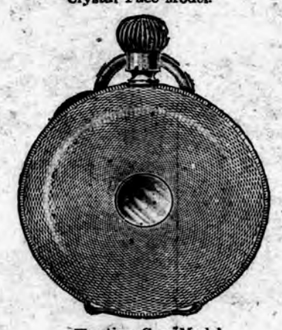


Crystal Face Model.



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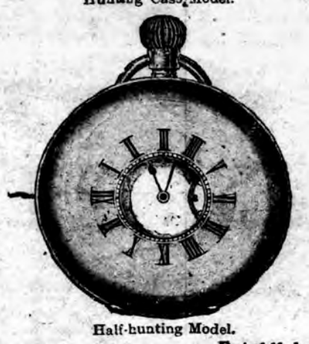

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FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

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Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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